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"Dear Zeno Oarcea, you have travelled through and studied forests on several continents. Which is their present condition?"

"Forests are beginning to thin out. The process is unfortunately general and of a tremendous violence. Suffice it to mention the fact that the desert is expanding at an annual rate of eight km, over a more than 10-million-ha area, narrowing the fertile land".

"Is the process impossible to check?"

"The process is not irreversible. But it calls for mankind's concerted effort. The irresponsible, savage selling of forests in nearly all continents, the uncontrolled spreading in the atmosphere of noxious elements produced by the modern technology, the deterioration of the soil through intensive farming activity, massive and unscientific irrigations, chemical fertilizers used irrationally and exclusively, unaccountable use of natural, organic ones, are gradually leading to the conversion of deserts over ever wider areas of the earth."

"How do all these elements affect the forests' health?"

"Quite significant is the fact that the emanations of carbon dioxide, for instance resulting from the burning of lignite — which accounts for 70 per cent of the energy consumed in Germany — may irreparably affect the forest in the next 10 or 15 years. Adding to this are the acid rains gathering from the atmosphere, the sulphuric and nitro-gen trioxide produced by various industrial processes and attacking the forest globally, the canals, branches, trunks and roots to the point where they accumulate and which they eventually degrade. The massive withering of forests in Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany 10 years ago is the outcome of this accumulation of noxious chemical elements. If this process continues, a wilderness forest, one cannot have an accurate representation of the nightmare. The withered forests in central Europe are forests for which no predatory birds never come back."

"Is this phenomenon about to become general in Europe?"

"Nearly so. It is only the Carpathian ranges that are more sheltered. As far as the Alps are concerned, the landscape they make up speaks for itself. It is increasingly rocky and arid. Most alarming is the

They are promising because by afforesting impossible areas in terms of their soil, we have the guarantee that the methods used can yield fruit in the degraded-soil areas which were not subject to the successive exhaustion caused by industrial processes. The afforestation of areas exhausted by agriculture is by far easier than that of areas degraded by mining activities.

"And yet the study which has earned you fame deals with an unusual topic: "Principles of Developing Forests of Tourist Interest." What prompted you to approach this particular aspect of silviculture?"

"I have always been concerned with the man-forest relationship, the man-nature relationship and in this respect, it

was not difficult to notice that mankind, based on an industrial civilization, on ever more

"Camus said that he knew no deeper desert than the town."

"Albert Camus was probably referring to the interhuman relations. Which is of course very serious. And yet his assessment confirms my thesis that in towns even nature is alienated. The sky-high buildings, the asphalt, the reinforced concrete,

the cement create a civilization in which man feels ever more alien from nature. On the other hand, the rate of concerns makes man the prisoner of the af-

flee or laze where he works, of the living-room, kitchen or bedroom where he retires after his workday. Sometimes his only link with nature is the window (through which he may just see more windows, more walls), the balcony and maybe a walk through the park, which is just another component of the artificial landscape created by man. Thus, starting from the

fact that man has developed in nature along millions of years and that his seclusion gives birth to a state of stress and may lead to neurosis and inability to work. I have tried to

draw attention to the role played by the forest as an ecosystem, in restoring man's inner balance. That is why I have aired an original interpretation of the notion of landscape as an ecological, impressional reality.⁴

"Which are the specific features of this landscape and how can they be recognized from an ecological point of view?"

"First of all, they can be recognized by the vital plane, of color, which functions as the instinct of self-preservation and insurance against any immediate danger in the field of observation. In the second place, by the warning plane stretching to the point where man can no longer survive the elements of confusion. In the third place, by the depth orientation plane, the background which ensures the quiet, balance and harmony. On the other hand, examining the amount of information obtained from nature, much smaller than the artificiality of the city environment, I have reached the dominance concept



totally dominated and totally dominant landscape, with immediate repercussions on the human psyche. Then I studied

[illegible]

classify forests according to their landscape and climatic qualities in regeneration man's vital and spiritual tones. I did this for all the forests in the

man, proposing methods of protection, preservation, organization and administration of those having a touristic potential.

"The proposals I submitted to the Academy include the forested mountains in the Rodna, Căliman, Coșănița Mountains, the Bleaz Gorges, Hășnad, Bugei, Făclă, Crulă, Iul, Cor. Roșet, Măntănuș, Caras Valley, Nera Gorges, Caras-Benice Gorges, Apusenii and Drocea Mountains and the Danube Delta — the only forested outside mountainous areas. All these are "natural parks" or "national parks" which meet some fundamental principles (they are not altered by human

activities, preserve the original natural ecosystems, are grouped together and therefore easy to manage and administer."

"Mountain tourism is hostile to long-standing traditions in Romania. What life its specific traits?"

"Unlike tourism in the Alps, for instance, with stopovers in big urban agglomerations, which lead into international air traffic, tourism in the Carpathians is 'artificial civilization', out of the mountains, where the tourists for walks, trips, with stops in small villages, in the Carpathian chalets. Thus for a tourist who has been to the Carpathian mountains at Herceudane there are interesting routes through more or less forested regions, without stops in urban centres, up to the Carpathian gateway, at Bucovina's Priekop pass."

"You are talking about half-day tourism. But a trip into the mountains becomes too complicated if one wishes to return to the city."

"I have worked out a few studies concerning tourism in the forests around Arad, Timisoara, Iieva, Cluj, Oradea, Sibiu, Caransebes, Pateasani, Bistrita, at the request of some travel offices. Much to our satisfaction nearly all Romanian towns are in the vicinity of forests which can offer townspeople wonderful places for recreation and therapeutic recovery."

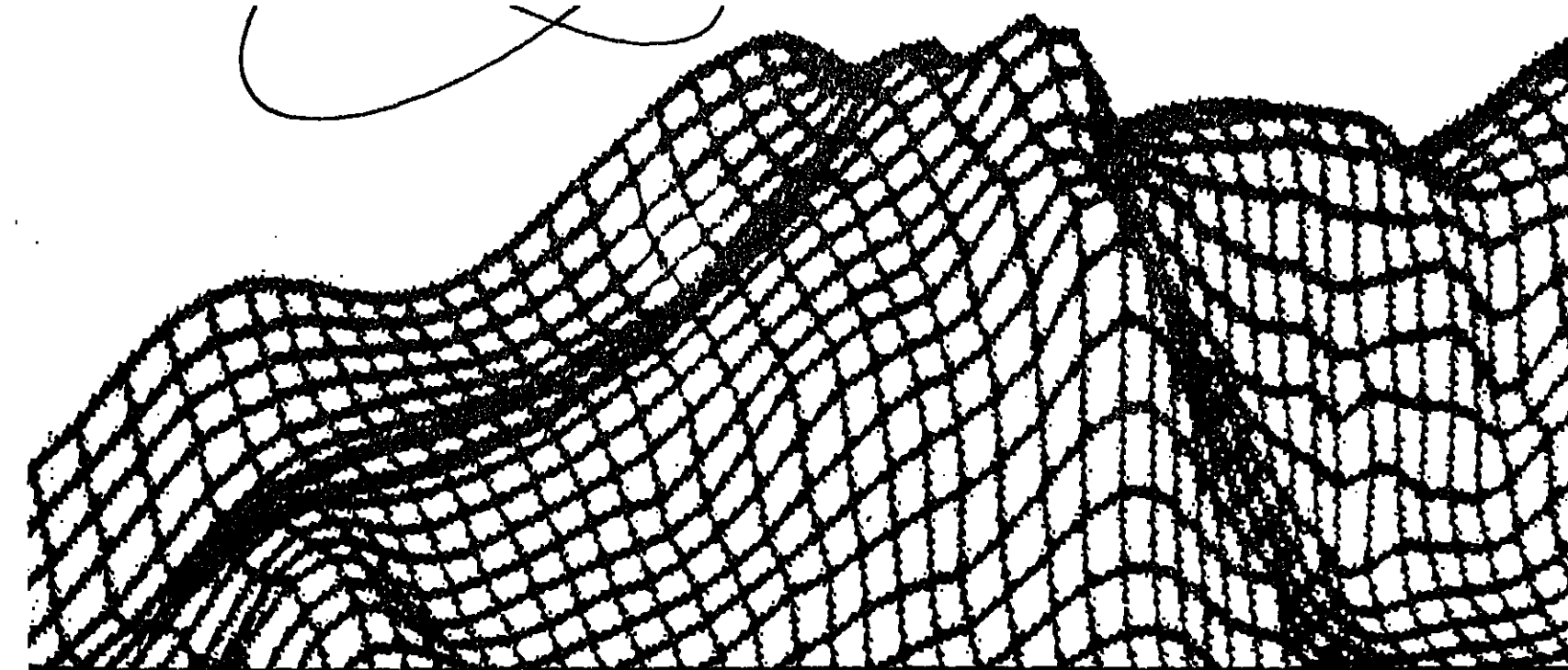
"Therefore Romania is a distinct case as regards forests. They are protected, methodically repopulated and in certain areas organized for tourism. Yet the forests' "health condition" does not depend on us alone but on the world community as a whole."

"I'm afraid that to future generations will be confronted with a terrible ecological war. The mankind fails to wake up in time. The concerns about protecting the environment and cleaning nature have long been on the agenda, but intermediate bodies. However, one has been able to curb the actions of the various communities from the view to protesting against. As far as we Romanians are concerned, we do not intend to convince people that we are not doing anything, but we are working to understand the need for taking care of the environment in point of protecting the earth and humanity. Our motto is: clean air, clean water, clean atmosphere. And what is more important than this is to produce clean air for a pleasant environment and a pleasant life. From military point and foreign crisis and also of the world."

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DECEMBER 9
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NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

From the speech to the big civic rally marking the 70th anniversary of the creation of the unitary Romanian national state



THE BIG CIVIC RALLY DEVOTED TO THE ANNIVERSARY OF 70 YEARS SINCE THE CREATION OF THE UNITARY ROMANIAN NATIONAL STATE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH

Over 120,000 citizens gathered, on Wednesday, November 30, in the morning, in Republic Square, in Romania's Capital in order to honour, during a great and impressive event, the creation, 70 years ago, of the unitary Romanian national state.

In the big square in the centre of the Capital there were representatives of all counties and of Bucharest municipality — workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and pupils. They came to pay homage to the beloved homeland which, free, master of its own destinies, lives the years of socialist fulfilment.

Most of them carried the country's flag and arms, portraits of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the arms of the county they represented.

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and were tricolour scarves on their shoulders.

All those present in the big square enthusiastically welcomed Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu upon their exit from the Palace Hall. Those who had come to the civic rally wanted to convey the Party General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu their feelings of love and high appreciation for his restless activity devoted to the continuous flourishing of the homeland, the development of all country's counties, to the people's happiness and well-being, Romania's growing role and prestige in the world, to the general cause of socialism and peace.

Heading towards the headquarters of the Party Central Committee Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu crossed the Republic Square through a truly live corridor, made of delegates of all the country's counties and of Bucharest municipality.

Scores of young men and women, joined in a large Union in front of the Party Central Committee headquarters, thus wishing to revive a long-standing tradition — an emblematic symbol of the Romanian people's will of union of unity, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were invited to join the hour.

Then, from the balcony of the Central Committee headquarters, Nicolae Ceausescu made a brief and inspiring speech, followed by all the participants in the great rally and through the radio and television broadcast by the whole country.

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of our great anniversary of December 1, when we celebrate 70 years since the creation of the unitary Romanian national state, I wish to address all of you who came to this great manifestation for the Union, to our whole people, a warm salute, the best wishes of success in all fields!

The creation of the unitary national state 70 years ago fulfilled our people's centuriesold aspirations after living united, after working together, in order to build a new, better, free and happy life.

Now, when we celebrate 70 years since the creation of the unitary national state, we can assert with justified pride that socialism alone has been able to ensure the general rise in the people's welfare, to ensure the consolidation of independence and sovereignty, to fulfill our people's centuriesold aspirations after a better, free and independent life.

As I declared shortly before, upon the conclusion of the great democratic forum, let us pledge to do

our best in order to implement the programmes of social and economic development of our homeland. Let us honour the creators of the unitary Romanian national state! Let us honour the Romanian people — the true maker of this historic act, of the history of our homeland in general — with our achievements, with the resolute decision to carry out unflinchingly the Party's Programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and of advancing towards communism!

At this great event, too, I wish to assure my friends abroad, all the states of Europe and throughout the world that the united Romanian people master a fit destiny, wishes, to live in collaboration and friendship with all peoples, to build its life freely, the way it wants!

We wish to collaborate for peace, for development, for a more just and better world!

Thank you, dear comrades and friends, for the great manifestation paying homage to the creation of the unitary Romanian national state. I wish you ever greater successes in your activity, good health and happiness!

On Thursday, December 1, on the celebration of 70 years since the creation of the unitary Romanian national state, wreaths of flowers were laid on the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the people and the homeland's freedom, for socialism, and on the Memorial to the homeland's heroes in Buda-haza.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Party General Secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the President of the Republic, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the State Council and Romanian Government, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy, and of various Bucharest organisations.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students Associations in Romania and the National Council of the Young Workers' Organisation, the National Council of Women, the Bucharest Municipality, the RCE and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, the Council of Romanian Working People, the National Council of the Communist Party of Romania, the National Council of the Communist Party of Germany, the National Council of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the National Council of the Communist Party of China, the National Council of the Communist Party of Cuba, the National Council of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Council of the Communist Party of Laos, the National Council of the Communist Party of Cambodia, the National Council of the Communist Party of North Vietnam, the National Council of the Communist Party of South Vietnam, the National Council of the Communist Party of Laos, the National Council of the Communist Party of Cambodia, the National Council of the Communist Party of North Vietnam, the National Council of the Communist Party of South Vietnam.

ROMANIAN NEWS

DEVELOPMENT RATES

As we informed you in our last issue, the country's supreme legislative forum — the Grand National Assembly — adopted in its Thursday, December 1 meeting the Law of the single national plan of socioeconomic development, the Law of the plan of developing agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, and the Law of the 1989 state budget.

On the following day, the Grand National Assembly unanimously approved the Programme of self-management and self-sufficiency for the adequate supply of the population with farm produce and industrial consumer goods in 1989; the Law of improving the economic-financial mechanism by bettering the price-fixing system; and the Law of improving the remuneration system for the stimulation of export production and exports.

Before the parliamentary session, the documents concerning Romania's socioeconomic development over the next year had been discussed by the joint meeting of the plenum of the CC of the RCP, of democratic bodies and mass and public organizations.

Worked out under the direct leadership and guidance of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the above-mentioned plans as well as the state budget for next year are aimed at the further development of the productive forces at a steady pace, the accumulation of intensive growth, the strong assertion of the new technoscientific revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, the rise of the national income, the permanent increase of the entire people's material and spiritual welfare. It should be particularly stressed that the provisions of these important normative acts meet the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress and of the National Conference of the Party, being meant to ensure conditions for the development of all activity sectors, for the fulfillment of the Party Programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

An essential, defining element of the plan and budget for 1989, characteristic of the broadly democratic system existing in the entire economic and social life in Romania, is the substantiation and elaboration of the provisions contained in these documents with the active participation of the workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, the collective management bodies in enterprises, research institutes, centrals, county people's councils, ministries and the other central bodies, which debated and improved plan proposals during the recently held working people's general meetings. Next, the draft plans and budget were examined and approved by the

(cont. on p. 3)



DOSSIER

CHEMISTRY AND PETROCHEMISTRY

THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF ROMANIAN ECONOMY

A DYNAMIC BRANCH WITH MODERN ORIENTATIONS IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION • STEPPED-UP DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBBRANCHES WHICH TURN RAW MATERIALS TO BETTER ACCOUNT • A TECHNICAL AND PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF HIGH ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY • THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL ENGINEERING • MORE THAN 230 GROUPS OF PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO 100 COUNTRIES.

(PAGES 4-5-6)

this week's reportage

A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE

(PAGE 10)

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

PEOPLE & IDEAS

CLEAN AIR FOR THE EARTH

(PAGE 9)

ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD

ROMANIA AT THE DAMASCUS FAIR

Romania maintains commercial ties with 140 states. About 180 of them are developing countries, which strongly shows the importance Romania attaches to the promotion of her trade and cooperation relations with this group of countries with which she is linked by close points of view on certain major issues of international life such as the establishment of a new international economic order, the bridging of economic gaps, the removal of the artificial barriers hampering world trade etc.

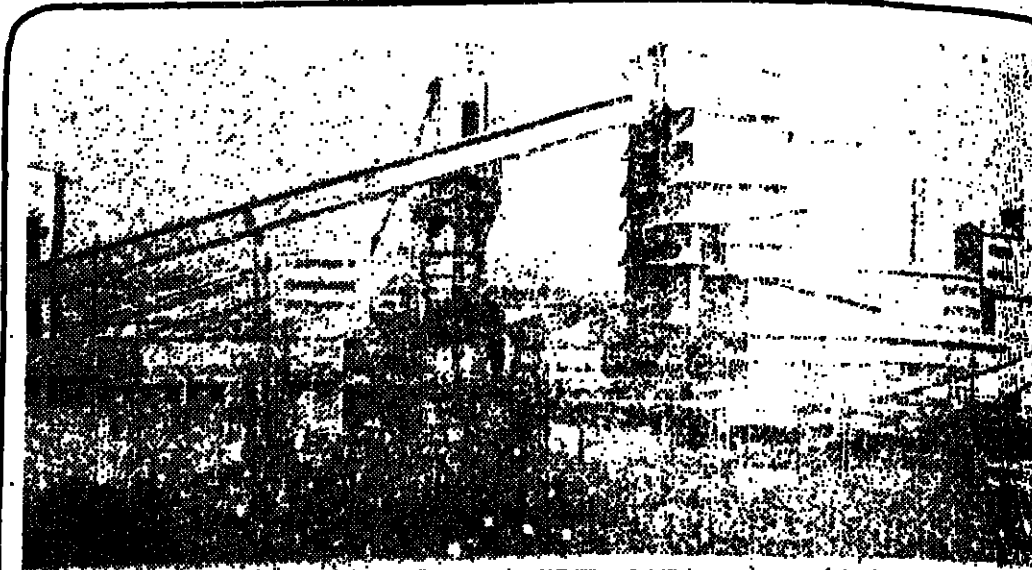
In this context, Romanian-Syrian collaboration has developed in many areas, its amplification being also emphasized by the assiduous presence of Romanian firms at the Damascus International Fair.

At the 1988 edition of the fair, 11 Romanian foreign trade enterprises — Magnexexportimport, Electrexportimport, Univorsal, Autotrans, Vitroline, Foroxim, Contrasmex, the National Aeronautical Centre, Chimin, Danubiana, Metalexportimport, Confex, Romanoexportimport — placed at the

disposal of those who visited their stands a number of products as well as a wide range of information on their exhibits and on the other products included on their export lists, covering such fields as electrical engineering, machine building, woodworking, building materials, industry, chemistry, petrochemistry, metallurgy, light industry etc.

The rigorous selection of the most competitive and representative items accounted for the appreciation expressed by the public, specialists and traders for the chemicals, original drugs, high-alloy, highly pure steel and metallurgical products, and high-precision, universal machine tools.

A brief survey of Romania's participation in the Damascus '88 fair highlighted the contribution made by this presence in the dynamization of bilateral collaboration through the signing of valuable deals on exports to Syria and to third markets in the Middle East by the Romanian foreign trade enterprises.



ROMANIAN-INDIAN COLLABORATION

An important metallurgical enterprise, the petrolling factory, the fruit of Romanian-Indian cooperation, is now in operation in the Indian locality of Mangalore. The supervision of its building, the equipment (the stinging machine, the lime furnace and the complex installations in the raw materials storing area) are the outcome of the activity of the specialists at the Metallurgical Research Institute and

at the Institute for Technological Engineering and Metallurgical Research in Bucharest. As concern the complete automation of the petrolling process, it is due to two other prestigious high-tech enterprises: the Automation Institute and the Factory of Automation Elements.

The project was set up on the basis of a contract signed by the Uzinesportimport foreign trade enterprise in Bucharest with India firm

ARO — A RECONFIRMATION

The Italian magazine *Quinto Motor* makes in its 38th issue a presentation of the Romanian all-terrain car ARO-10 with its variants Enduro 4x4, Super-Yacht and 10.4 IWS. "The line of the 10.4 IWS car," writes the above Italian publication "is pleasant and elegant. The car

is equipped like an all-terrain car and has the finishing of a 4x4 car. The 10.4 IWS sedan version tested by us is characterized by a careful finishing and metallic paint."

Also, the specialized Italian magazine, referring to a series of constructive qualities and



SALON VOITURE ET MOTO DE COURSE. RAILWAYS, TUNISIE ET TRANSAMAZONIENNE. BOSSIER, POUR UN NE PARIS-DAKAR.



techno-functional characteristics of the Romanian car notes that "it has a roomy interior and both the driver and passengers have comfortable seats, the transport capacity being increased by the rear door which opens vertically". The author points out the dashboard which is very complete and easy to read, the car's finishing, the material used being of good quality. The controls are located in a very good position, being protected from blows, while in point of suspension, the solution adopted by Roman-

ian technicians with two wheel drive and independent wheels is adequate. The excellent comfort is ensured, the car being perfectly adapted to any kind of terrain. At the same time, the practical gear system is praised and so are fuel consumption (seven liter and less for 100 km) and the powerful and well equipped braking system.

Referring to the car's maneuverability, the magazine concludes: "The city behavior of the Enduro 10.4 IWS car is a real surprise; the car is quiet, comfortable and handles easily."

Romanian ARO all-terrain cars are known and sold in more than 90 countries on all continents. Participating in a series of international races, the Romanian car placed before other similar cars made by countries with tradition in this field. Some four fifths of Romania's present all-terrain car production is export bound.

Page written by AT. MANESCU

Two types of ARO all-terrain cars built at Cluj Napoca have rivaled the attention of experts and businessmen in some of the world's countries.

A WELL-KNOWN FIRM: "AUTOBUZUL"

Specializing in the production of passenger motor vehicles, the Autobuzul Enterprise of Bucharest has been manufacturing buses and trolley buses for over 30 years. In parallel, since 1986, the firm has been building minibuses and various types of utility vans making up the second category of motor vehicles on its manufacturing list.

These groups of vehicles still represent the unit's specialty. Today, third-generation buses are serially manufactured while fourth-generation ones are being designed. Utility vans have seen the same fast-paced evolution. Trolley buses are even one step ahead: the fourth generation is being manufactured while the fifth is in the design stage. As far as the unit has been the main producer of thousands of trolley buses and utility vans. Currently produced are 12 types of buses, 8 types of trolley buses, and over 30 types of utility vans. Standing out among them are the DAC 111 UD and DAC 111 D buses, both of them fitted with independent and powerful main engines, providing remarkable performance. The DAC 111 UD and DAC 111 D special-

DEVELOPMENT RATES

(cont. from p. 1)

Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and by the great forum of socialist democracy whose work was held over November 28-30.

While the whole world continues to be plagued by acute instances of economic crisis, materializing in a slowing-down or stagnation of the growth rate and in rising unemployment, Romania undertakes to achieve a high development rate in the coming year. Thus, the national income is to grow at a pace of eight-nine per cent, higher than that of the social product — which will rise by 5-5.5 per cent — while foreign trade will go up by seven-eight per cent.

Certainly, in order to attain these high rates, the condition of industry as a basic branch of the national economy will be consolidated, simultaneously with the permanent improvement of its structure, which will actually be the salient feature of the 1989 plan. On the average the industrial marketable production will rise by six-seven per cent, higher rates being stipulated for the high-tech subbranches providing for a better capitalization of material resources and the labour force. Also, special attention is granted to the expansion of the raw and energy materials base, to the identification and capitalization of new resources.

Through all its provisions, the Single National Plan of socio-economic development lays special emphasis on the qualitative, intensive sides of material production, from the level of enterprises to that of the national economy, to the growth of efficiency in all areas of economic and social life. Compared to this year's figures, the plan stipulates a seven-eight per cent rise in labour productivity and the reduction by 35 lei in total expenses for 1,000 lei worth of marketable production. In order to translate into life these provisions, measures are established for improving the managing activity, with a view to fully observing the established expenses and limits, improving the organization and setting of production and the system of financing and crediting the economic activity. Also, in keeping with the objectives of the new agrarian revolution, the plan attaches special importance to the intensive growth and modernization of agriculture, whose global production is to increase by 3-3.5 per cent over this year.

Certainly, there is a powerful material base in all fields of activity, in every county, allowing for the 1989 plan provisions to be fully implemented. It is essential for these conditions to be judiciously turned to good account, with an increased efficiency, so that every collective of working people may carry out their tasks. In this respect, a decisive role devolves on the measures improving the organization and modernization of production, by applying the latest gains of science and technology. Heavier stress will continue to be laid on the contribution of scientific research and technological engineering to addressing questions related to the modernization of production and make technologies, reutilization of material and energy consumption, introduction and expansion of new mechanization and automation systems ensuring the complete capitalization of the strong potential possessed by Romanian science.

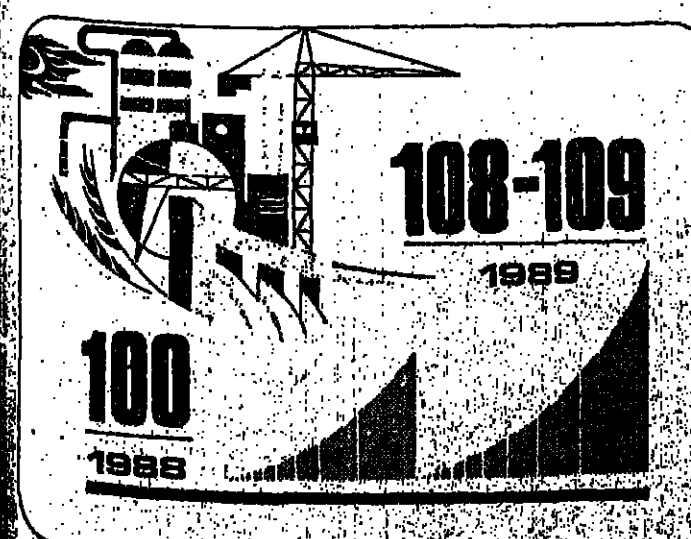
The output and efficiency increments stipulated by the plan, authentically reflected in the high-rated growth of the national income, the assurance of resources for the conclusion of the working personnel's pay rise action, the increase in the volume of goods sales and public services are all aimed at creating conditions necessary to permanently raise the material and cultural living standard, the quality of life.

Falling in this line are also the provisions of the Programme on self-management and self-sufficiency which stipulate the increment of deliveries — compared to the previous period — of the basic farmfood products: meat and meat products, fish, milk and dairy produce, vegetables, potatoes and fruit. Larger increases will be recorded by deliveries of meat and fish preparations.

Requirements are met for each county to fully supply its population with farmfood products in 1989. The assessment is based on the fact that this year's harvest has been quite rich, and the targets facing farming units — both state-run and cooperative — throughout the country in 1989 are higher than this year's.

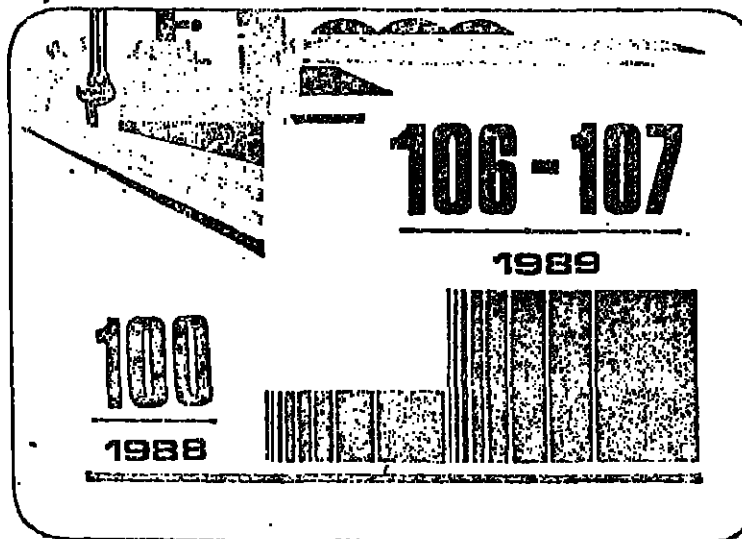
Substantial increments are stipulated for the deliveries of non-food products, too — garments, fabrics and footwear, durables, household appliances, other industrial goods —, thereby supplying the population with a diversified range of goods of high technical and qualitative parameters.

In working out the programme, account was taken of the increase in the population's incomes following the wage and pension rise — an action which has so far benefited about 4.5 million people and is to conclude next year on August 1. In 1989, the population will therefore cash in by over 25 billion lei more, which, given that the general level of prices is maintained, will allow of better meeting consumption needs and satisfying in a larger measure the needs of goods and services of all categories of citizens.

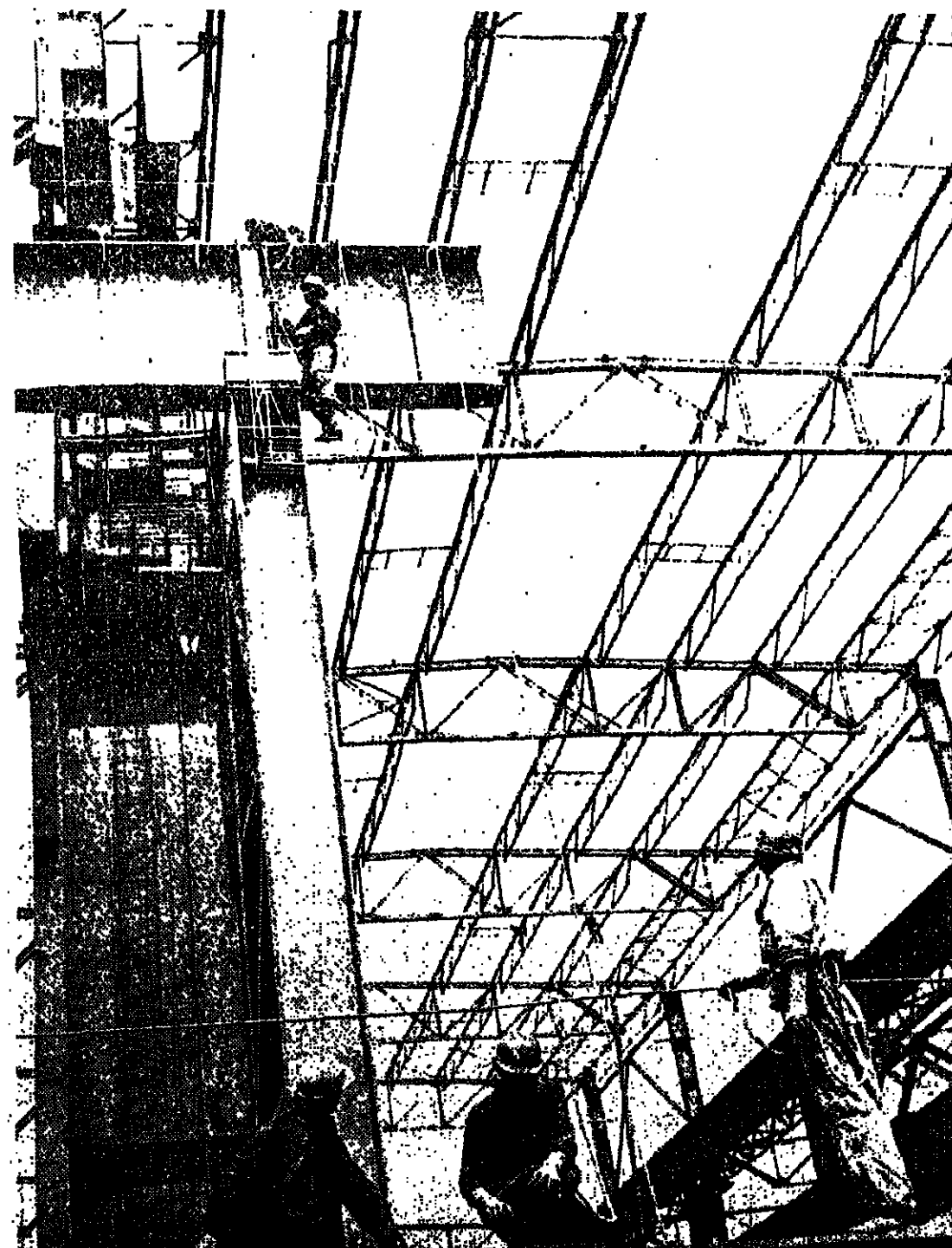


Growth of the national income (in percentages)

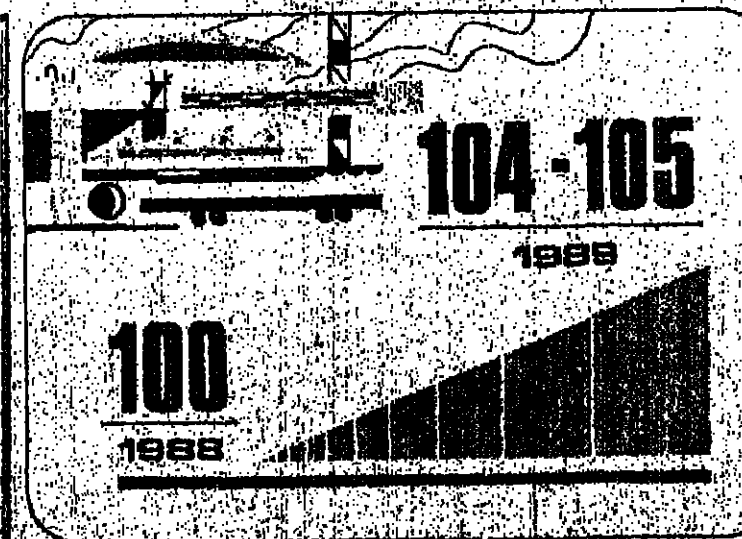
Romania's marketable industrial output will grow, in point of view of value, by 6-7 percent in 1989 compared to 1988. This high rate is in agreement with the ever increasing role of industry in the ensemble of the national economy. Industrial subbranches including technical progress will know higher development rates according to the figures mentioned in the adjoining table.



Growth of the industrial marketable output value (in percentages)

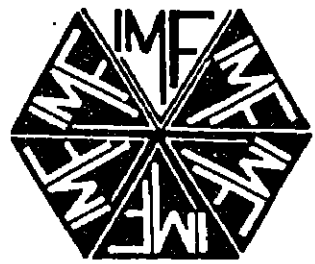


The national revenue will grow, next year, by 8-9 percent, at a rate higher than that of the social product's growth. That is translated into higher efficiency in all domains of the productive activity, investments, which will increase by 4-5 percent, will be meant first of all for industry and agriculture, and also for the other branches of the national economy.



Dynamics of total investments in the economy (in percentages)

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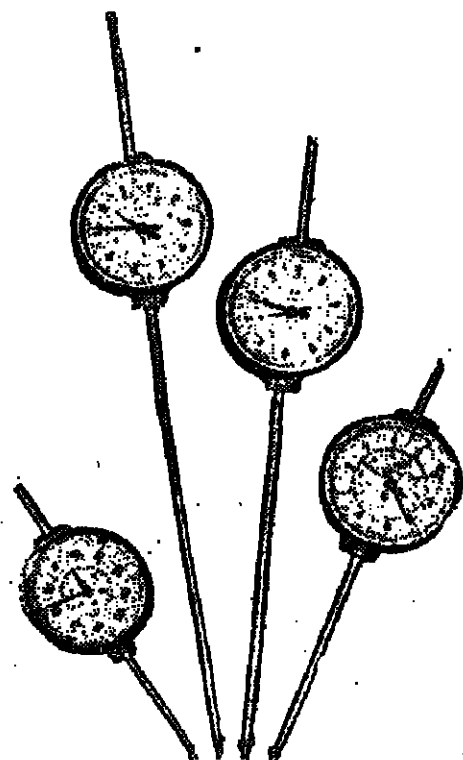
— special tools (diamond and sinter-carbide metal tools), holders, high-accuracy and fineness devices and dies, having a high degree of productivity and durability.



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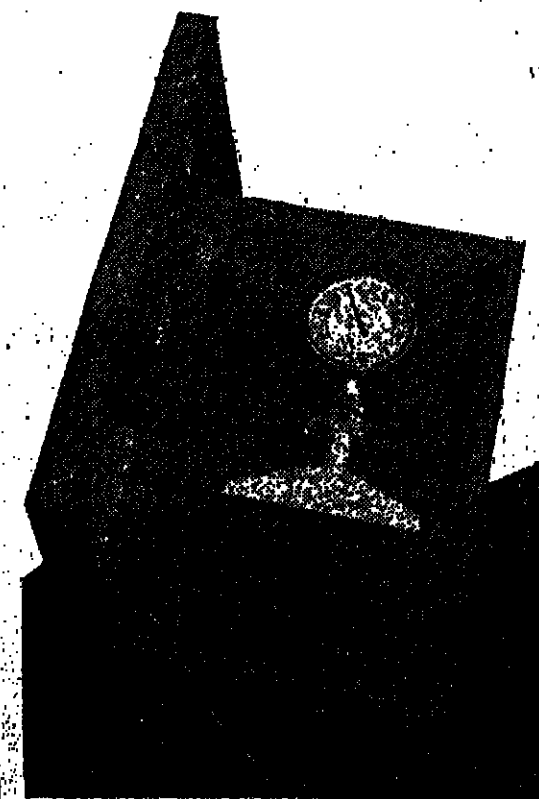


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● in-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● in-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.



AUTOMATION ELEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

● Programmers ● electromechanical impulse counters ● programme control for automatic washing machines ● discharge counters with oval wheels ● electromechanical tachographs for motor vehicles ● complex speed measuring installations for locomotives and subways.

FOR PRESSURE INDUSTRIAL CLOCK-TYPE APPARATUS, INSTALLATIONS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This apparatus family includes pressure switches and thermostats. They are indispensable in the automation of starting and stopping installations using fluids whose temperature and pressure must be maintained within certain preadjusted limits. Pressure switches and thermostats are made by the Fine Mechanics Enterprise in a wide variety according to the pressures and types of media, they are mounted on, and the conditions of the environment.

REMEMBER THE



IMF TRADEMARK



SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARME-SIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

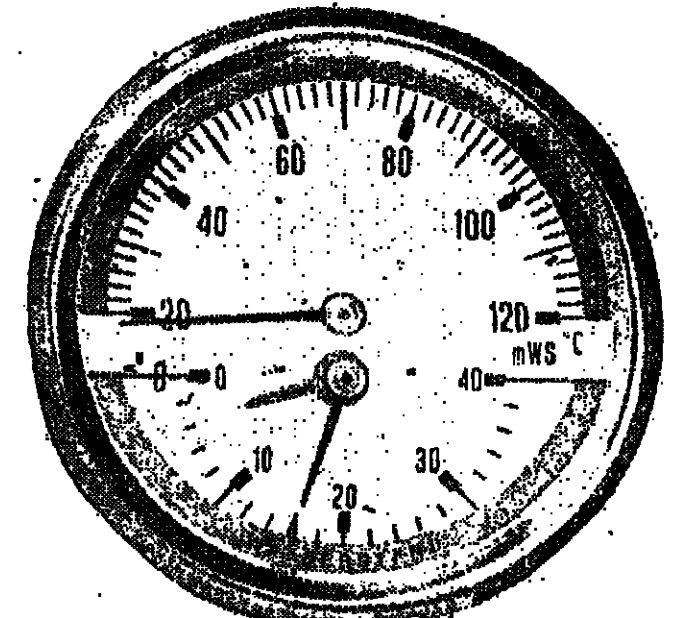
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 300 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



PRESSURE GAUGES

Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are: ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.



DIAMOND TOOLS

The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.

The manufacturing programme of this kind of tools is achieved at IMF on the basis of the licence purchased from WINTER firm of West Germany and is currently in full swing as a result of the growing demand. It comprises the following more important groups:

— diamond mills with metallic or resin-

nuous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

— diamond tools for construction-material processing
— diamond tools with galvanic binder
— honing diamond blades
— diamond pastes
— diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones
— chamfering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride
— diamond drawing dies.

AND THE EXACT TIME

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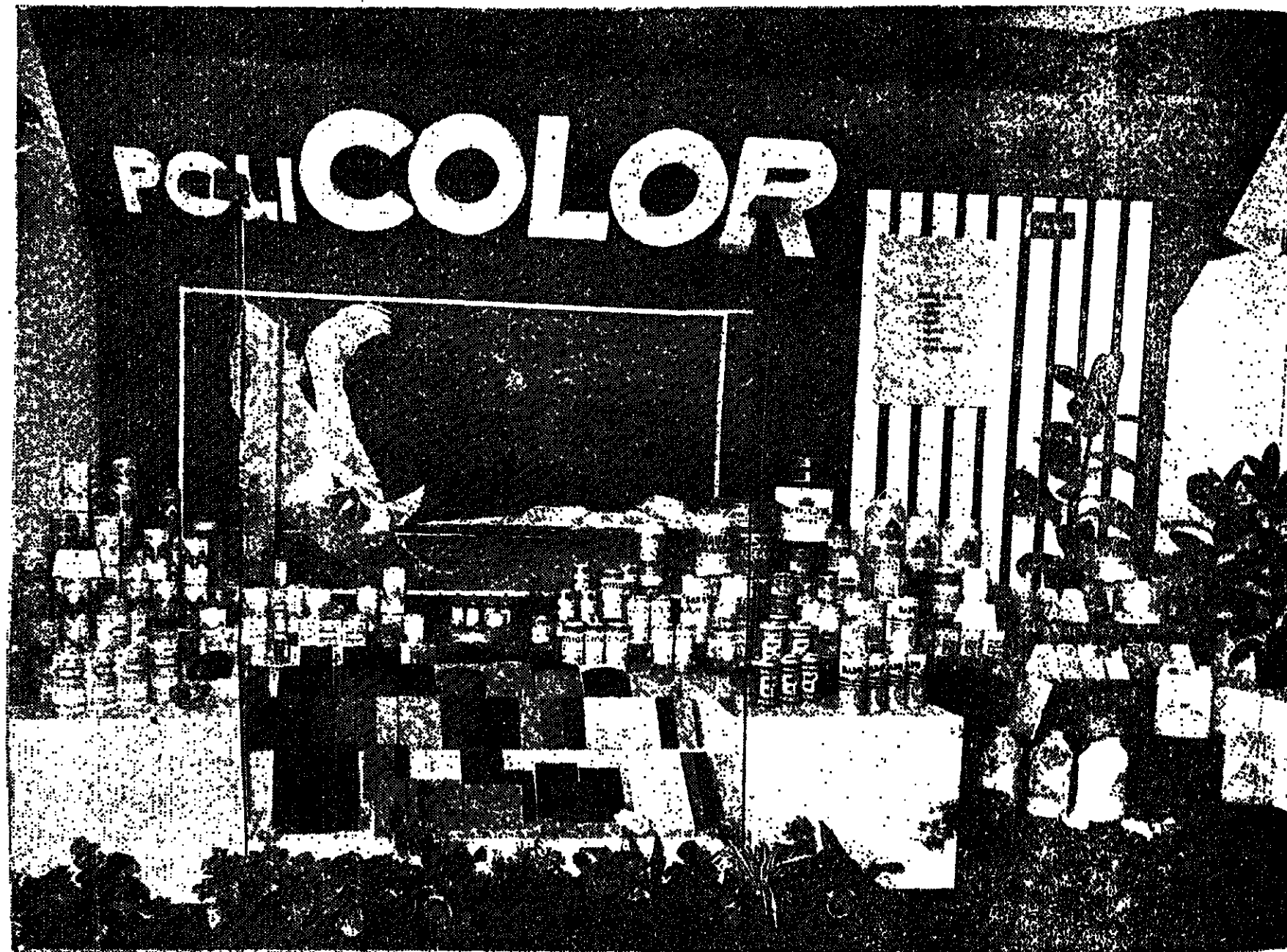
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CHIMICA IN THE WORLD



ICE Chimica's export list covers over 170 groups of products.

This wide range of chemical products are marketed through economic relations with more than 100 commercial firms in 71 countries.

The products exported by ICE Chimica are remarkable by their competitiveness, high quality and continuity in the foreign markets. ICE Chimica, which is one of the world's top exporters of fertilizers, and holds an important place in the exports of medicines, cosmetics, varnishes and dyes, paper, cardboard and items made of them, has become a familiar presence in international trade.

Among the products which are in great demand in the foreign markets we are mentioning: nitrogenous

fertilizer, complex fertilizer (nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic), writing, printing and newsprint paper, wrapping paper, various paper and cardboard items, original and traditional drugs, cosmetics, varnishes and dyes, dyestuffs and other products.

ICE Chimica is a partner of three joint trade companies: AMROCHEM - USA, ROMITAL - Italy, CON-TICHEMIE - West Germany, which also contribute to the marketing of the enterprise's products.

Moreover, our enterprise offers merchandise to other joint companies with Romanian membership, such as ARCODE - England, DECOFRA - France, VICTORIA REIFEN - West Germany, TERHELLAS - Greece, SOMAROMIMPEX - Morocco.

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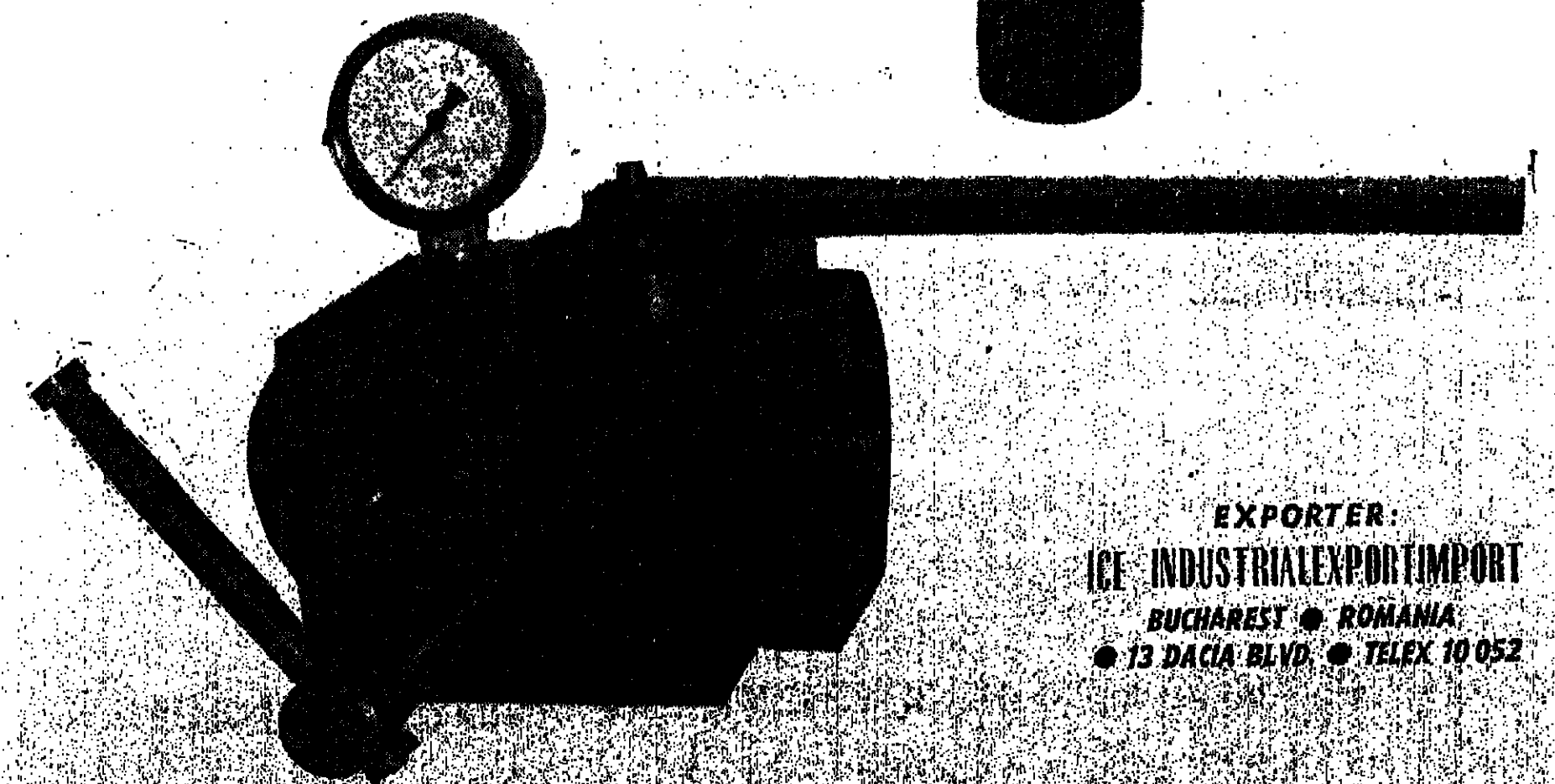
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The Hydraulic Equipment Enterprise in Rimnicu Vilcea offers technical assistance for the products ordered, upon request.

Moreover, it can design new products, in keeping with the end users' needs.



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ELECTRONUM YOUR SAFEST BUSINESS PARTNER

Marketing Romanian electronic products and services as well as economic cooperation in the field of the electronic industry are carried out by the ELECTRONUM foreign trade enterprise.

ICE ELECTRONUM'S export programme includes the following lines of products:

— Telecommunication apparatuses and equipment, servicing included, starting from design up to training and maintenance. From this line of products mention should be made of: telephones, urban, interurban, international and institutional automated telephone exchanges. Exports of such products to Greece, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have become a traditional practice.

— Measuring and control apparatuses, of which ampermetres, voltmeters, wattmeters, electric metres, flow-metres, steam-flow metres, logometres are delivered to Poland, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

— Automation elements, equipment and installations for all the economic and social sectors.

We shall enumerate some subgroups of products: field and panel automation equipment, distribution and control electrical equipment, automated equipment and systems controlling technological processes in all economic branches, transmission and data processing equip-

ment, teletransmission and data processing equipment, machine tools, control equipment, automated testing equipment.

Also on offer are personal installations and equipment as well as turn-key deliveries. Increasing are the deliveries to countries such as the USSR, Egypt, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria.

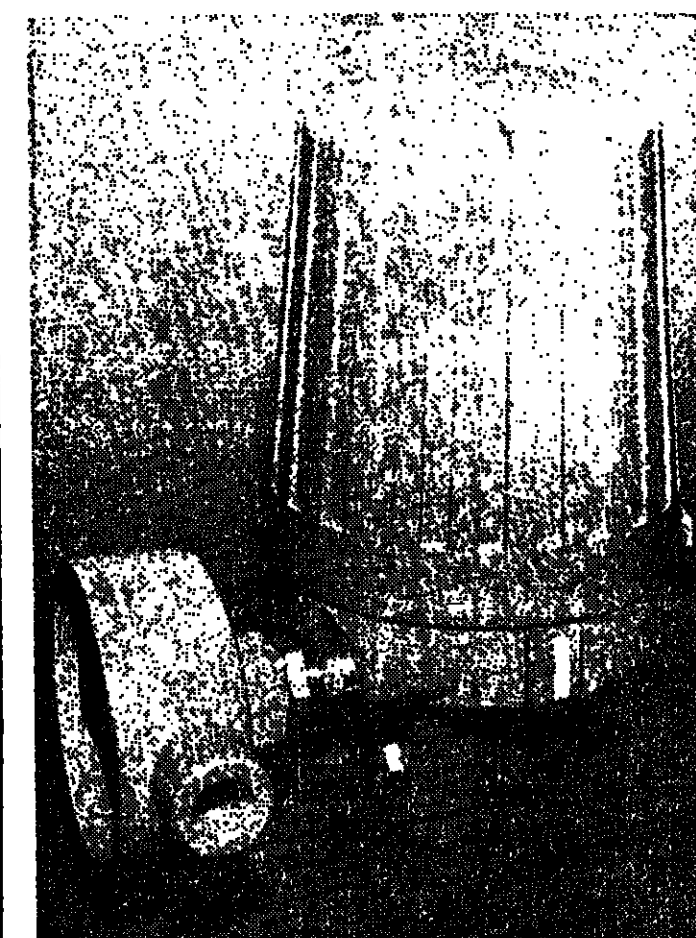
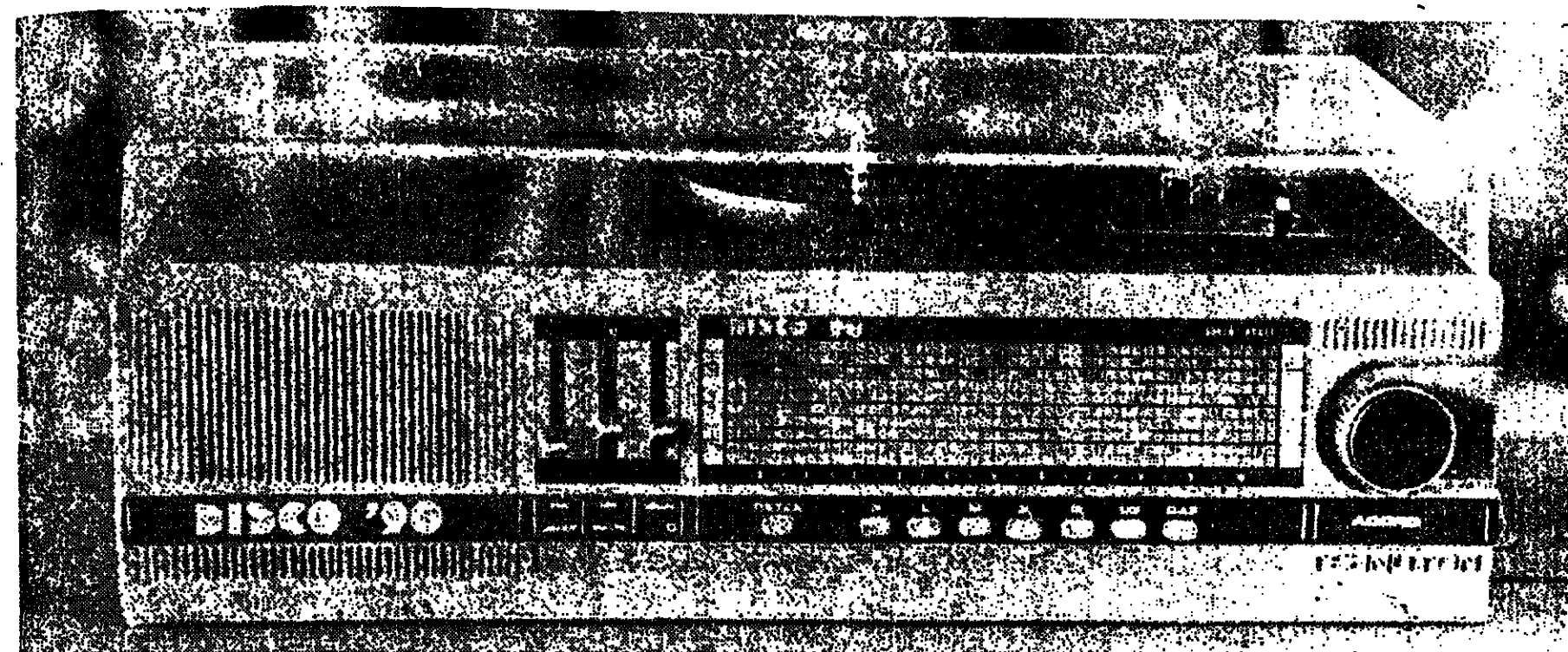
— Computer technology equipment such as: medium-capacity computers, minicomputers, microcomputers, personal computers, graphical systems, invoicing and bookkeeping machines, peripheral equipment. These products are exported to People's China, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the USA.

The electronic components cover a wide range of diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, resistors, condensers, etc and are exported to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, France, Italy, the United States etc.

Consumer goods such as radio receivers, radio cassette recorders and tv sets. These products are exported to countries such as West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the United States.

Also taking place through ICE ELECTRONUM are the export of licences and knowhow, the granting of technical assistance and software.

ELECTRONUM
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ICE ELECTRONUM imports a series of equipment, apparatuses, electronic components and various materials for the electronic industry and audio-video consumer goods.

An important partner in the export and import conducted by ICE ELECTRONUM is the Soviet Union.

ICE ELECTRONUM — Bucharest collaborates with the Soviet enterprises V/O ELECTRONORGTEHNICA, V/O STANKOIMPORT, V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG, V/O TECHMASHEXPORT, ENERGO MASHEXPORT, V/O TEHNOINTORG, V/O

Supplied to the USSR are adjustable drives for machine tools, automatic telephone exchanges, computer technology, while that country exports to Romania electronic components, technological equip-

ment for the electronic industry, computer technology and audio-video consumer goods.

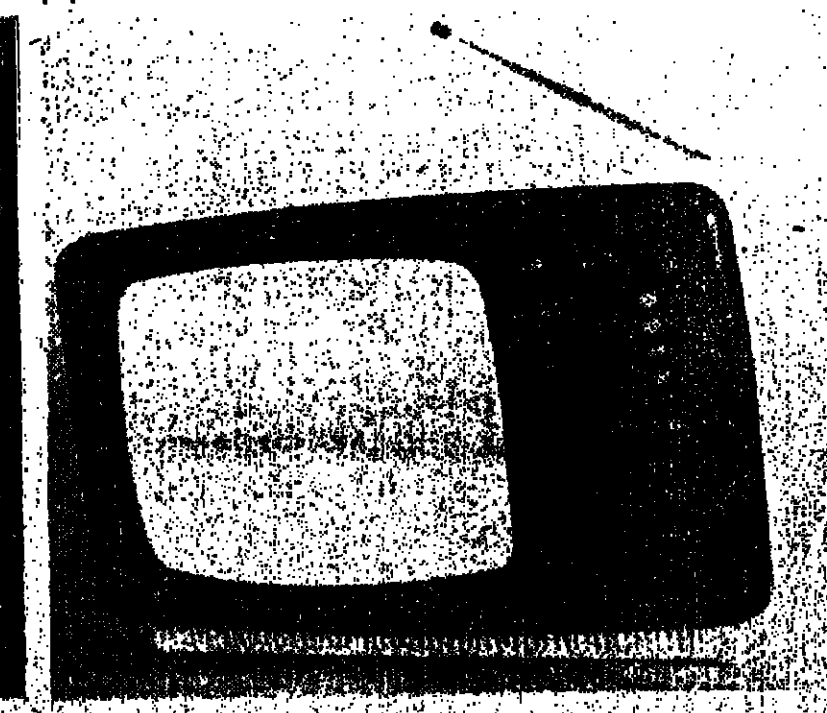
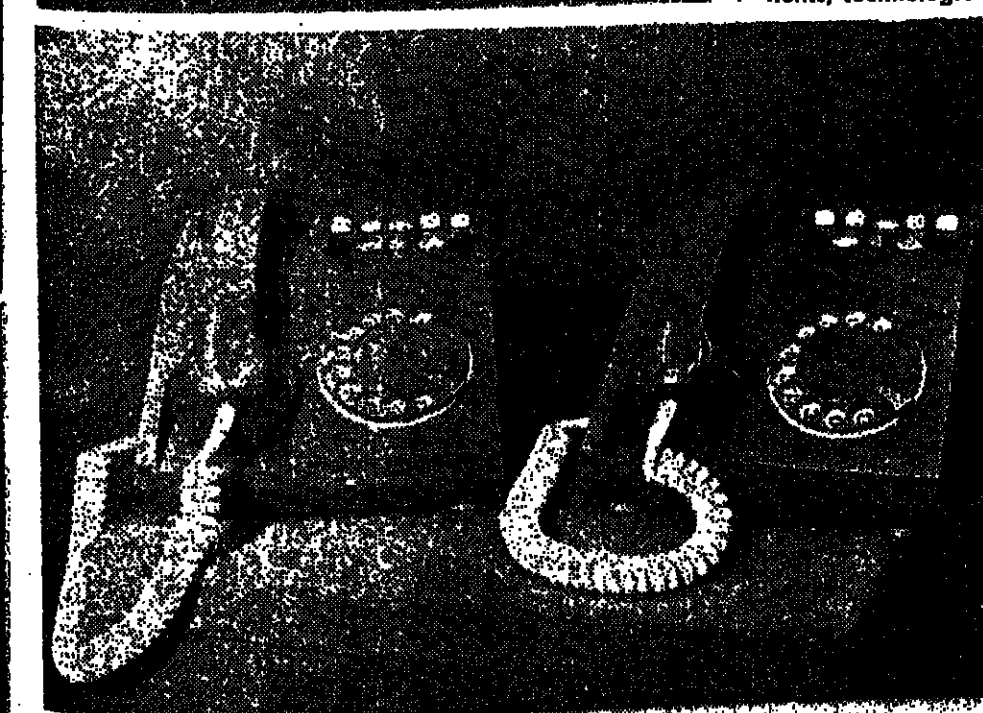
The collaboration with the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also accounts for the cooperation in production, that is Soviet electronic components are used in manufacturing electrical drives, computer technology equipment and automated telephone exchanges to be delivered to the USSR. At the same time very important is the ob-

servance of all delivery dates, especially as concerns the electronic components which are vital to the rhythmical realization of the equipment production plan.

According to annual mutual exchange protocol stipulations, the volume of the exchanges between ELECTRONUM and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises is set to grow every year.

For further information please contact our specialists.

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THE CONTEST OF STUDENTS-CREATORS

Between December 8 and 10, Bucharest University plays host to the national stage of the National Contest of Student Scientific and Technical Creation.

Less than a month after the conclusion of this year's National Conference of students' Scientific Creators, Romanian higher education creators selected through tough competitions organized by university centres are now gathered in Brasov. The 26 sections discussing the works are as many research guidelines pursued by the National Council for Science and Technology. For example, here are some of these sections: the development of the energy and raw materials base; materials for the electronics, electrical engineering, microelectronics and aeronautics industries; industrial manipulators and robots; micromechanics; biotechnology; bioengineering; programming designing; non-conventional technologies; consistency and carbon metal protection.

Which are the rules of the contest? Unlike the event held in November, when scientific dissertations were defended, the present competition demands that participants should present their researches under the form of posters in an exhibition. The bureaus of every section and the central commission will single out the best papers.

The central commission including representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Union of Communist Students' Associations, the Braşov University, industrial enterprises which directly benefit from the works, will announce the winners. The commission has already established a Grand Prix, another prize for applicability, one for interdisciplinary approaches and an award for fundamental research.

Besides these distinctions, each section will award a prize for the most valuable paper, while a few other special awards are bestowed by governmental economic departments.

THE FAIR OF TOMORROW'S MASTERS

Young Romanian specialists took part in the 31st annual exhibit of the Fair of Tomorrow's Masters, organized at Leipzig (the GDR). They won 10 distinctions which rewarded the results of researches made in high-tech fields — computer technology, information processing, flexible systems, optical-mechanical, audio equipment, chemistry etc.

Roxandra Toma, in charge of the technical-scientific department at the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, supplied us with the above-mentioned information, adding that the year's edition of the fair gained for the first time an international scope, comprising young researchers of 11 countries.

TUNNEL GEOMETRY

The Institute of railroad designs in Bucharest came up with a new method measuring the geometry of railroad tunnels, allowing of their execution in conditions of high accuracy, with substantial reductions of material expenditures and manual labour.

Based on computer-aided photogrammetry, presently applied on the construction of the Bucharest Underground, the method was presented at the International Congress of Photogrammetry and Telecartography, recently held in Japan and it was highly appreciated for the originality of the idea, as well as for its technical and economic performance.

"NAPOTEHNICA" '88

The youth county salon of scientific and technical creation, Napotehnica '88 was opened at Cluj-Napoca Art Museum.

As in the previous years, the salon emphasizes the technical-scientific creation potential and the moral importance of inventions on the line of inventions and innovations of technological modernizations, of increasing the quantity and quality of products and obtaining savings through reconditioning, reuse and recycling actions, achievements of enterprises, research and design institutions, Cluj-Napoca, education institutions, of inventors and innovators in Cluj county.

In the salon's stands, windows and on photo panels, some 5,000 objectives representing inventions, Cluj priorities in various fields of technique, technology and production modernization are presented.

RACE END

Six car contests marked the ongoing national speed contest season. They were organized in the following order: at Galati, Buzau, Redita, Iala Mare, and Oradea. The last one, held at Satu Mare, was actually the "finishing line" of the 1988 season.

The undisputed leaders of this year are Nicu Grigorescu and Victor Nicușor (both of them driving Dacia cars representing the Ploesti Car Making Plant) who finished unbeaten all the six races of the competition in the first two groups. The top place in the long standing went to the team of the Dacia Ploesti car making enterprise.



WELDING WITHOUT ELECTRODES

Classic welding electrodes are soon to become museum exhibits. At least this is the opinion of the interdisciplinary collective of the Institute of Welding and Material Testing of Timisoara (Timis county) and the Metallic Construction Enterprise of Bara (Caras-Severin county). The former in their capacity as designers and the latter as producers have built a friction welding machine.

Electrode welding has been replaced by friction open butt welding. The two pieces to be welded are fixed together and perform two movements: one of translation and the other of rotation. By friction parts are warmed up and then pressed under 30, 40 or 100 tons (depending on three types of machines so far designed for the above-mentioned technology) and the soldering is ready. Noteworthy is that the present technology does not require that the two parts should have either the same diameter or their contact surface or a limited length.

The friction welding device solves different kinds of material which could have never been processed by conventional methods: aluminium with steel, materials with many alloy elements and even glass.

From among the performance of the machine mentioned should be made that the welding time is shorter (2-3 seconds per minute). Besides, it is recommended for large-series production and low energy consumption (some 1 kw for a welding).

THE CARPATHIANS IN WINTER

All the Romanian mountains have already been covered with a thick layer of snow (see photo below). Winter sports have come into their own. Mountain resorts have long prepared to receive their guests during the white season. Hotels and restaurants have been upgraded, ski and sledge runs rearranged and skating rinks covered by a fresh layer of ice. Cable transport systems already operate to the full. Even this small Stulbena (photo left) is ready to help out. However, we hope it will be not at all.



THE CLINIC OF BAILE FELIX

Some of our readers are acquainted with the name of Baile Felix. The famous spa (near the city of Oradea), renowned for its mineral waters, is constantly hospitable both for Romanian patients and for foreign tourists who come to the 16-level, 100,000 m² and 10,000 beds every year for a balneal cure.

The latest constructions raised at Baile Felix include a recovery hospital, with a clinic of 150 beds which soon to become a base of medical assistance and scientific research of the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest, respectively of the Department of Physical Medicine, Balneoclimatology and Medical Recovery. Like in any other university clinic, students will learn here the secrets of the treatment of rheumatic diseases and affections of the nervous system, the Laboratory of research into natural therapeutic factors competing this practical form of education. At the same time the new clinic serves as a centre for improving the professional skills of balneologists.

Page written by: I. CONSTANTIN, M. RAULESCU, G. FLOREA, V. COSTEA, P. MIRAL, M. CONSTANTIN, NICOLAI, G. OSTROVANSKI. Photos by: AGRUPHIS.

A NEW RAILWAY

Work has started on a new railway which will link the town of Hirtzu in Lot County to Cluj-Napoca, a future urban centre in Botosani county. The new project will be built by the Enterprise No. 1 of the East Regional Railway Management. It will cover 28 km, with stations at Hirtzu and Cluj-Napoca. The railway will run through a newly 200-metre tunnel. The investment includes the modernization of the Hirtzu station and the building of a new station at Cluj-Napoca.

The workers of the Brasov Tunnel and Railway Construction Enterprise will also help complete the new railway which will contribute to the socio-economic development of the localities in the region, and the increase of passenger and goods traffic.

SPORTS

Victoria Bucharest have clawed their way into the quarter-final stage of the UEFA Cup being the third Romanian squad to survive the first two rounds of the European club competitions. It is the best performance registered so far by Romanian soccer in these competitions.

After scraping home a mere 1-0 against Turan Palloseura, Turkey 1-0 in the first leg Victoria lost their away match 3-2. Their two away goals earn them a well-deserved win. Victoria actually led 2-0 at one stage through Solomon (in the 16th and 18th minutes, the latter with an unexpected help from

the Finnish fullback Heikkinen) and squandered several other great chances. But the hosts managed to notch in the 21st, 51st, and, 95th minute (the Dutch referee Thomas prolonged the game unjustifiably. Equally unjustified were his reasons to show them yellow cards to the Romanian players, most probably to temper their clan).

Romanian Daniela Silivaş, the triple Olympic winner of the Seoul Games, has been rated first in the world's top of the best woman gymnasts in 1988. (In the 16th and 18th minutes, the latter with an unexpected help from

A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE

Răcari commune lies in the southern part of Dimbovița county. It comprises five villages: Ghergani, Răcari, Mavrodin, Colacu and Ghimpați. Princely chancellery documents attest the existence of these localities as early as the 16th century. In the following century, the settlement was recorded as a commercial centre exerting a powerful influence on the economic life of the surrounding villages. There followed a long period of stagnation spanning nearly two centuries. Over the last few years however, the economic life of Răcari commune has seen an ever faster development pace. Farming activities have been updated and diversified. The average har-

vests of cereals and technical crops have grown considerably, both following the cultivation of new strains and hybrids and the modernization of farming technologies. Important land melioration and irrigation works have been conducted. Industrial activities — especially on a small scale — have flourished.



Jolfa Neulă — the mayor of Răcari commune at work (top left). Another child in born at the commune's maternity (top right). Snapshot at the Agricultural High School (middle). A common activity at the Intercooperative Economic Association for Sheep Breeding (bottom).



Near-future town planning forecasts and programmes indicate a vigorous economic and social thriving of Răcari commune. What grounds justify the assumption that particularly this locality will polarize the inhabitants' economic and social interests? I approached this subject while discussing matters with Jolfa Neulă, the woman who over the last six years proved a tireless mayor of Răcari in her attempt to develop her native village.

"Seen from the inside, the modernization drive is not a routine administrative event but first of all a collective state of mind. It works like an electric transformer which raises the tension of social, economic and cultural life. However, I want to specify that it is not just a transient fever: this process started a long time ago. More obvious signs could be noticed as early as 1968, in the wake of the new territorial and administrative division. That moment was a real springboard for us, channelling development-related investment funds more naturally and, why not, more democratically. Over the last two decades Răcari commune's economic strength has multiplied several times. But the basic activity has always been agriculture. Even our local industries have been specialising in processing the farm output. Because here we are in a plain area, probably the most fertile in the whole county. The people living on the sub-Carpathian plateau regard us as an exclusively farming area. And they are right because annually some 4,000 ha are cultivated with maize and wheat inside the frontiers of Răcari commune. At the same time we are a kind of vegetable basin for the two million inhabitants of Bucharest which happens to be only 35 km away from here.

The economic and social structure of our village fits in perfectly with this situation. For instance the main production units are two cooperative producer farms — CAP Răcari and CAP Colacu, an inter-cooperative association growing and fattening young rams, handling 20,000 heads annually, an agricultural mechanization centre with 250 tractors, 40 self-propelled combines harvesters and a whole network of farming machines. On the other hand, out of the 8,700 inhabitants of the commune 8,530 live in new dwellings of their own, with orchards or vegetable gardens, also growing chickens, pigs, cattle and sheep.

"Can you envisage some of the factors which have favoured Răcari commune against the other villages in the area?"

"First of all our territorial position. Surveying the network of localities and delimiting the spheres of influence of each town, it is easy to notice that the lines of magnetic force of the nearest town, namely Tâmb, do not cover a large and densely populated area. Consequently what we need here is an urban centre able to polarize the individual and collective interests of 30,000 people. Răcari commune is much better located than the nearby villages. Besides it has access to railroad and motor ways. On the other hand, the commune's economic power — economic units providing plenty of jobs — as well as establishments of an interest which exceeds the village bounds, such as a hospital, a maternity, a high school, the railway station and others are presently functioning as a local magnetic force. After all, even in 1763 our locality was regarded as a small trading place. The reason why I bring this discussion is a document issued two centuries ago is that historical tradition was not ignored either when the decision was taken to stimulate the expansion of urban civilization landmarks.

"Therefore, you see, Răcari does not plan to assume the status of a city overnight. It simply carries on a process

started a long time ago. As far as I am concerned, I can only regret that a mayor's mandate and even a lifetime are too short in comparison with such a captivating and yet very long social process.

"Can you specify some elements of urban civilization and mention a few planned to be created in the agricultural centre of Răcari?"

"Usually, I don't think there is such a thing called the interior limit from which urban life can be considered to end and further more I doubt so much the existence of a superior economic, housing or cultural ceiling which a village cannot overcome. Here, at Răcari, our rural status has not prevented us, so far, from introducing running water in dwellings, laying out a sewerage system with a water treatment station, setting up an automated telephone exchange connected to the inter-urban network, etc.

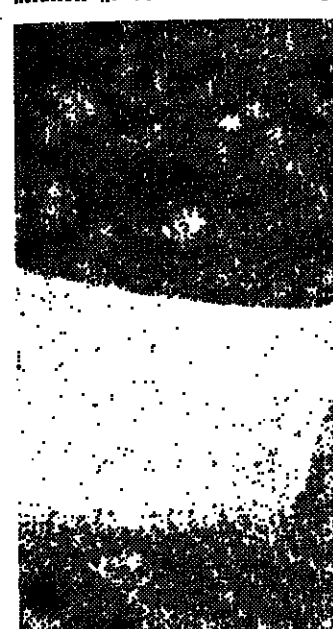
Obviously, the existence of industrial enterprises and three types of non-farming jobs has enlarged the socio-professional horizon of many people. But the illness and animal husbandry still thinking or working like the past generations? Definitely not. They possess solid knowledge of agrochemistry, plant technology, zootechnology, rural mechanics, to say nothing of their general level of knowledge. We have a high school training farming staff — mechanics, engineers, animal breeders, vegetable growers. From the total share of the commune's annually employed population (some 4,000 inhabitants) more than a half are engaged in agriculture. The main industrial unit is a sugar factory — also related to the field production. The other units specialize in small industry exploiting on local resources such as workshops of water supply at the Slovea Centre and the vegetable conservation department.

We have not yet considered the prospect of extraordinary investments for individual units. At the most a sugar department operating within the sugar factory and possibly some amenities added to the conservation factory. New houses being built for small industry and public service units.

As far as construction is concerned, I reckon our commune are a bit greater. We are projecting for the future a new house of culture with a library, a new high school building, a supermarket and a hospital located in the old town of Răcari. We dream of other projects but I shall not be able to specify them. When we finish all this, I shall look further on.

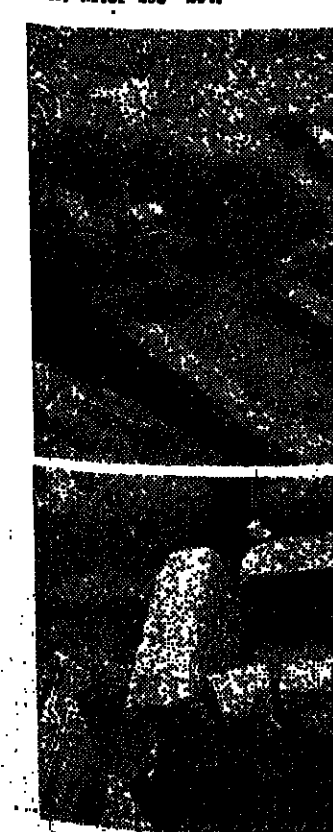


Most of the latest archaeological findings contribute to the solution of problems concerning the exact dating of certain events as well as the solution of less known elements of Romanian ancient history. In this category is included for example, the presence of the tribes of free Dacians (Carpi) on the territory of Roman Dacia.

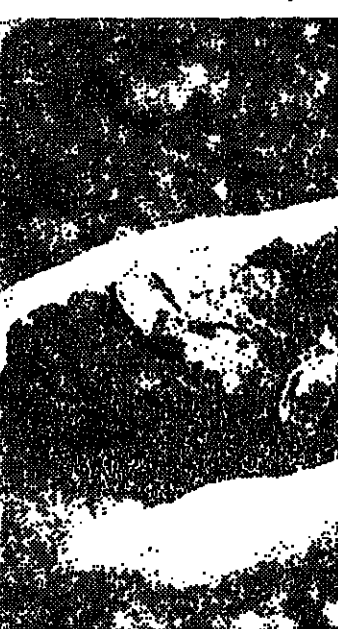


Archaeologist G. Diaconu, D. Hristu, relying on proofs offered by the latest discoveries or from the analysis of all researches carried out until now, drew valuable conclusions giving a new outlook to investigations in the respective field.

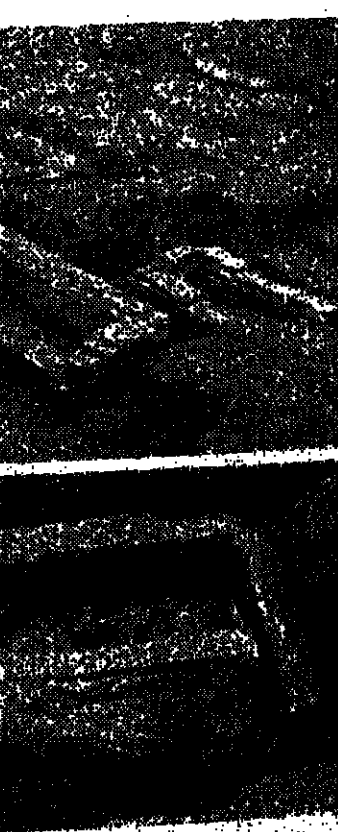
Starting from certain dating elements established, based on the inventory of graves from Sopotu de Cimpie-Năsad, showing that the groups of Carpi penetrated west of the Carpathians in the last decades of the third century, the archaeologists linked other elements leading to a identical dating. These elements were combs with semicircular handle, made of stag horn, with plates assembled by means of rivets. These types of combs were also found in the late free Dacian environment as well as in that of free Dacians south of the Carpathians.



Any in the final stage of the respective culture, next to other elements revealing alien origins vestiges which penetrated at a certain period the native environment south and east of the Carpathians showed the archaeologists. Other elements are represented by a circular mirror, lapidary heads found by archaeologists in the centre of the province Dacia, which were obviously brought by the Carpi towards the end of the 3rd century A.D.



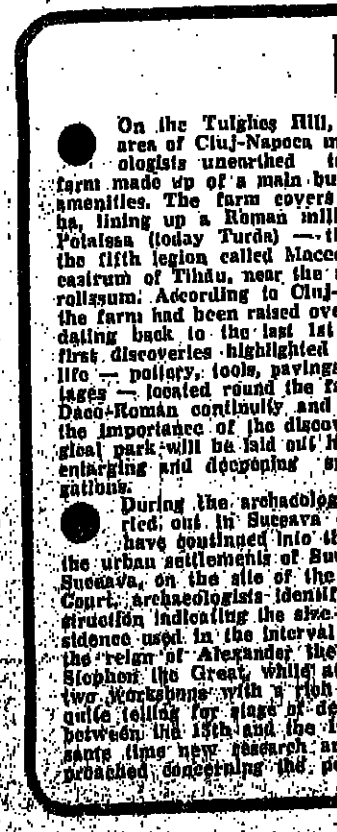
"In the current stage of researches", concludes archaeologist G. Diaconu, "three working hypotheses could be advanced concerning the presence of the Carpi in the territory of Roman Dacia. First of all, in the light of the finds of Sopotu de Cimpie, we have to agree with G. Marinovici that at the end of the 2nd century A.D.



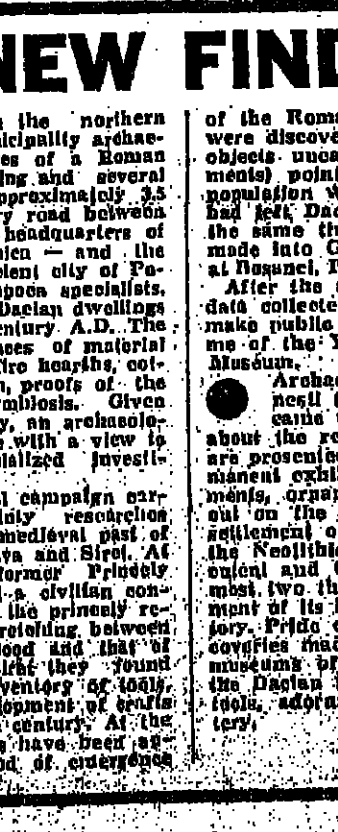
groups of free Dacians settled west of the Carpathians with their traditional material and cultural culture, resembling that of their native land. Secondly, we may presume that at a certain moment during the second half of the 3rd century A.D., groups of Carpi settled themselves in the living heartlands of the Daco-Roman population, influencing one another culturally and spiritually, as part and parcel of the process of symbiosis occurring between the two related peoples. Apparently, such situations are not infrequently reflected by the discoveries made at Sopotu de Cimpie (Cluj county) and Obreja (Alba county). Thirdly, the third type of antiquities, such as the mirror of Sopotu de Cimpie, the bucket-like medallions, as well as others, which have not been unearthed yet in an closed area, can be considered alien from the Daco-Roman environment, but most probably they were used by the Carpi during their raids upon the province through the 3rd century A.D.



Taking such considerations as a basis, the archaeologists of Bucharest conclude that the written sources referred to events occurring between 215 and 217 can be connected with the Carpi's invasions in the inter-Carpathian Dacia and Roman Dacia. While the firm settlement of the free Dacians in the province must have taken place after the epoch of Emperor Gallienus and Aurelian, these historical facts show that Dacia could have never remained a wasteland. It was continuously inhabited by natives, by Goto-Dacians and Daco-Romans.



The terrace with Neo-Neolithic habitation vestiges — Chelie Turculor. Fire hearths, levels two and three (above). Roman ruins from the Apollonia mound — over 1,000 pieces (left). Cluj Napoca — northern area — Chinteni, Villa Rustica (middle). Cluj-Napoca. General view on the Roman and late Roman cemetery and a late Roman grave — fourth century AD (bottom, left).



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OH. DRĂTESCU

NEW FINDS

On the Tulgheș Hill, in the northern area of Cluj-Napoca municipality archaeologists unearthed traces of a Roman farm made up of a main building and several annexes. The farm covers approximately 2.5 ha, lying on a Roman military road between the plateau (today Turda) and the headquarters of the 10th legion called Mactadonien — and the castrum of Tâmb, near the ancient city of Porolissum. According to Cluj-Napoca specialists, the importance of the discovery, an archaeological park will be laid out here with a view to entertaining and deepening specialized investigations.

During the archaeological campaign carried out in Buceava county researches have continued into the medieval past of the urban settlements of Buceava and Siret. At Suceava, on the site of the former Prince's Court, archaeologists identified a civilian residence used in the interval stretching between the reign of Alexander the Good and that of Stephen the Great, walls at Siret and that of the late medieval castle of Siret. The archaeological park will be laid out here with a view to entertaining and deepening specialized investigations.

Archaeological researches made at Molodtsovo (Bacău county) and its surroundings came up with valuable vestiges speaking about the remote past of that area. The finds are presented to the public by means of a permanent exhibition. Tools, vessels, ceramic fragments, ornaments, household objects brought out on the occasion of digging made at the settlement of Fântâna, after the presence of the Neolithic culture and civilization (Pre-Cucut and Cucut), covering a period of about two thousand years. It is the first settlement of its kind ever found on Moldavia's territory. Finds of great interest in the recent discovery made by the researchers of the county museums of Bănești and Piatra Neamț inside the Dacian fortress of Bănești. They are: iron tools, adornments, household objects and pottery.

N. VERES
I. BELDEANU



The large screens of the Capital have recently seen the premiere of *Musica a viața nouă* (Music is My Life). The movie-goers' interest in the film is increased by the presence in the cast of two famous names: script writer and film director Iulian Mihu (an innovator of the film language in Romanian cinematography during the 1960s) and the popular pop singer Gheorghe Ursu. The artist's longevity is explained by his constant and unconditional love of music, by his professional integrity and ease (the result of a uninterrupted work) with which the singer has approached all the "specimens" of this difficult genre (from sentimental songs to rock).



USSR
Violinist Cristian Anghel was invited to the Soviet Union for three concerts in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.
The young violinist (b. 1961) is a laureate of several prizes in home and foreign contests: First Prize at "Lăsa și Fedele" (Soviet Union), the Special Prize of the Jury at "Ludwig Spohr" contest in Freiburg (West Germany), the First Prize at "Alberico Clavi" contest in Naples (Italy), etc.



ITALY
Romanian pianist Valentin Gheorghiu made a tour of four concerts in the Italian cities of Rome and Milan.



The new series of concerts at Tîrgu Mures will include several premieres. Among them will be the Sixth Symphony by Gerhart Hoffner, dedicated to the Romanian Athenaeum's centennial, the orchestral piece *Otranda* (An Offering to Youth) by Alexandru Ponișnic, the cantata *Man of This Country* by Elena Alexandru, the *Man of This Country* (Carpătian Mountains) Symphony by Dan Bocu, the *Symphony for Strings and Organ* by Wilhelm Berger. Other works are signed by Darius, Theodor Grigorescu and Adrian Iorgulescu. Many other pieces by young composers will be presented at the Tîrgu Mures Philharmonic.



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Every month the hall of the Romanian Athenaeum in Bucharest gets crammed to capacity and is still too small to admit an audience of all ages, eager to attend one of the sui generis events — at the same time shows and concerts — of the "Convergence of Arts" cycle, organized by the George Enescu Philharmonic over the last five years. The initiator of this cycle, Cristina Vasiliu, a Romanian and French actress with the *Economica* High School No 2 in Bucharest, has had an inclination to present — first during her student years — theatrical spectacles in other towns, combining elements of literature, music and fine arts pertaining to the respective themes. Later on, her personal initiative led her to organize the "Convergence of Arts" cycle at the Romanian Athenaeum, which received a favourable answer.



What are these concert-shows about? After Cristina Vasiliu's introductory exposition, the audience watches a two-and-a-half-hour in three-hour-long presentation of color slides illustrating fine arts and architectural works, accompanied by the lecturer's explanations, recitations of poems and prose performed by actors, as well as musical works, either instrumental or vocal, interpreted by artists on stage or played as recordings through the hall speakers, all of them referring to the theme of the day, on the basis of a scenario conceived for every theme by Cristina Vasiliu. Throughout these five years the organizers have presented 20 themes, most of them repeated several times (sometimes even eight performances) in order to meet the public's demands. Consequently, May 1988 saw the 100th concert-show of the cycle. Here are the titles of the 20 themes: "Faith, A Hero of Knowledge", "Mithras and Dionysos", "Dante Alighieri", "Rome and Baroque Art", "Venice, the Eternal City of the Arts", "Spain in the Golden Century", "Hamel, A Renaissance Humanist", "Leonardo's Century", "Lyrical Vocations of Bucharest", "Oriental Art and Its Echoes in European Culture" (with separate papers on China, Japan, Persia, Ancient Egypt) "Fables in the Romantic Age".

Halfway through November the Constanta-based Fantasia classic and modern ballet ensemble toured some of the most important cities of West Germany, the Netherlands and West Berlin. The repertoire of the ensemble, which this year celebrates its 10th anniversary, is varied, comprising musical pieces from Pre-Classical to Dodecaphony, as well as ballet styles ranging from the classical to the abstract one. The remarkable performance of the ensemble, invited to take part in important cultural and artistic events staged both here and abroad, are closely related to the personality of master Oleg Danovsky, a highly appreciated professional choreographer, who has been invited to train ballet groups of Manila, Cebu, Saigon, Hamburg and Reggio Emilia.

Master Oleg Danovsky received an offer to join the Jury of the International Ballet Contest of Moscow, Varna and Vercelli. The Fantasia ensemble of classic and modern ballet of Constanta is made up of 35 young dancers, all of them graduates from choreographic high schools of Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca.

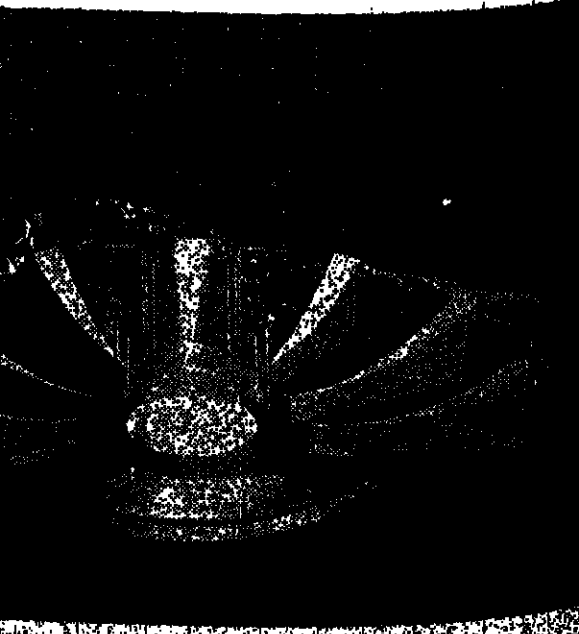


Consistent with its profile, the Comedy Theatre in Bucharest announces a future premiere — George Feydeau's *The Thistle*. Like the other comedies by Feydeau, *The Thistle* is a well-written typical farce.

Mention should be made that the future premiere announces two Bucharest debuts: that of director Larisa Orla and set scene painter Maria Maltia. In the roles there are two stars of Romanian comedy: Sila Popescu and George Mihaila.



EXPO Marked by the beneficial dialogue between "Nature and Social Man", the exhibition of Eugen Procu (b. 1931) staged at the Eforia Gallery in Bucharest, is a demonstration of scenic, theatrical possibilities of the artistic space, by translating into images the poetic text by means of original and subtle metaphoric codes that from life. Focused on two cycles of themes, two groups of poetic and dramatic creation of Eugen Procu, a set designer of authentic vocation at the State Theatre of Sibiu, puts on view also some models of scenic painting proper, but his pastels made in a special technique, depicting a concept of traditional scene painting on a wall, taken from nature or from daily life. An outlook on nature marked by man's presence, becomes an occasion of outlining pregnant scenic symbols deepening the philosophical message of outstanding authors.



THE "ȚÂNDĂRICĂ" THEATRE A PILOT STATION OF PUPPETRY

I wrote this article with three things on my mind: first, the presence of the Țândărică Puppet Theatre of Bucharest at the fifteenth World Festival of Puppet Shows held this summer in Japan; secondly, the new premiere called *O feiță cu moț pune un căpcăun la colț* (Cute Little Girl Puts Monster in the Corner); and thirdly, the election of the director of the institution, dr. Mihaela Tonitza-Iordache as a member of the UNIMA World Council (and to its scientific research committee) whose proceedings unfolded in Japan.

ANOTHER WONDERLAND

Here we are again at Țândărică. The building, facing Communism Street — which houses also the central headquarters of the artistic institution (the theatre has two halls, the second one is on Victoriei Road) — is crisscrossed with spectators watching *Cute Little Girl Puts Monster in the Corner* by Eugenia Popovici Dumitru. The show is tense, captivating the audience with its avalanche of inventiveness. Elena Conovici, a founding member of the theatre, 11 years after retirement, hits the playbill again as both set designer and stage director. And she is back with her famous gift in puppetry, taking young and talented composer Marius Teicu as her partner in designing the show. But before entering the hall I am surprised to meet in the lobby rather familiar faces: a true history of the PUNCH and JUDY Show art has recently been opened here, properly illustrated with Romanian puppets representative of the past and present of this genre. Mihaela Tonitza-Iordache, director of the institution, and Vladimir Simion, literary secretary, whose office and information will be

sorrow (some in a loud voice, too), they become true actors. "Children are the ideal spectators" I learn from my interlocutors, "you cannot fool them around. They believe sincerely what they hear and see because they have no cultural complex. The child's soul records sensations, perceptions, but also ideas composed and guided by artistic means. Because art is more exciting and powerful than life. That is why the responsibility incumbent on us, theatre people, dealing with actors-puppets, is greater than that of ordinary theatres: the image is recorded and much later appears transfigured into decisive reactions, convulsions and opinions".

This is the frame of mind of the Țândărică theatre when choosing its repertoire. Because this art of all arts (see Goethe) can luridly and even mould a conscience. It can even form consciences and it is not at all improper to speak about theatre as a real means of moral education. In the case of children, in the educational process, the theatre plays an active role, and Țândărică has undertaken to assume such a mission upon its foundation, in 1948. The



AGE WAVE-LENGTHS

Next year Țândărică will celebrate its 40th anniversary. Four decades in the service of art — we are thinking not only of the prestige acquired and enjoyed among Romanian spectators but also of the success scored abroad. Because this famous artistic collective is, among others, the holder of the Erasmus Prize, awarded in 1978 by the Dutch Foundation Praemium Erasmianum. It is a distinction annually awarded to personalities or establishments which — according to the statute — have made highly important contributions to the European culture.

The appreciation voiced by specialists and audience alike concerning the quality and modernity of the Romanian shows that Țândărică has been among the leaders of the international movement of the genre for almost four decades. It has imposed itself through the value of its repertoire, through the value of its experience, through its inventiveness, "competence" and "familiarity" of its technique, means, its puppet-making systems. For instance, the ten full-house performances with Cristina Popescu's musical comedy *Aventuri cu Scufița Roșie* (The

Little Red Riding Hood's Adventures) displayed before the Japanese public with tickets sold out several weeks before, were attended by all the great creators of the genre in the world, present at the festival and at the World Congress of Puppetry. This is why it was not by mistake that director Mihaela Tonitza-Iordache was elected member of the World Council and of the Science Research Committee of the UNIMA Congress.

The prestige and large audience enjoyed abroad by the Bucharest theatre have been created in time with special investments of vocation and work. Audience and prestige which were first consolidated at home in Romania. In Bucharest, but also in many localities in the country, not only in its halls but also in kindergartens, schools, student camps, club, houses of culture, etc. propelling the case to case, an adequate repertoire relatively homogeneous, and of real artistic interest. The dramatic literature has been explored in all its directions, in order to choose those creations which can best answer the educational function. And when the theatre's permanent repertoire could not be built otherwise — so that the art of the puppet show may win the desired spiritual irradiation force — the theatre tried to find quasi-permanent collaborators among older or younger contemporary writers.

Therefore a varied and determining repertoire for the formation of the theatrical act. By that Țândărică proved a constant respect for the art of the show, the ethical sense of the plays performed. The Bucharest team understood that having children as spectators was a privilege, but also an obligation. In competition with the Romanian puppet theatre, but also in international confrontation, Țândărică tried to impose its own profile and original values. That is why, the 40th anniversary of the theatre's birth, it is not by chance that it is celebrating it with a show of its own making, a show that is not only a milestone in its history, but also a milestone in the history of the Romanian puppet theatre. The show does not want therefore to glorify its rebirth of a pilot station of puppetry in Romania.

VLADIMIR UDRESCU

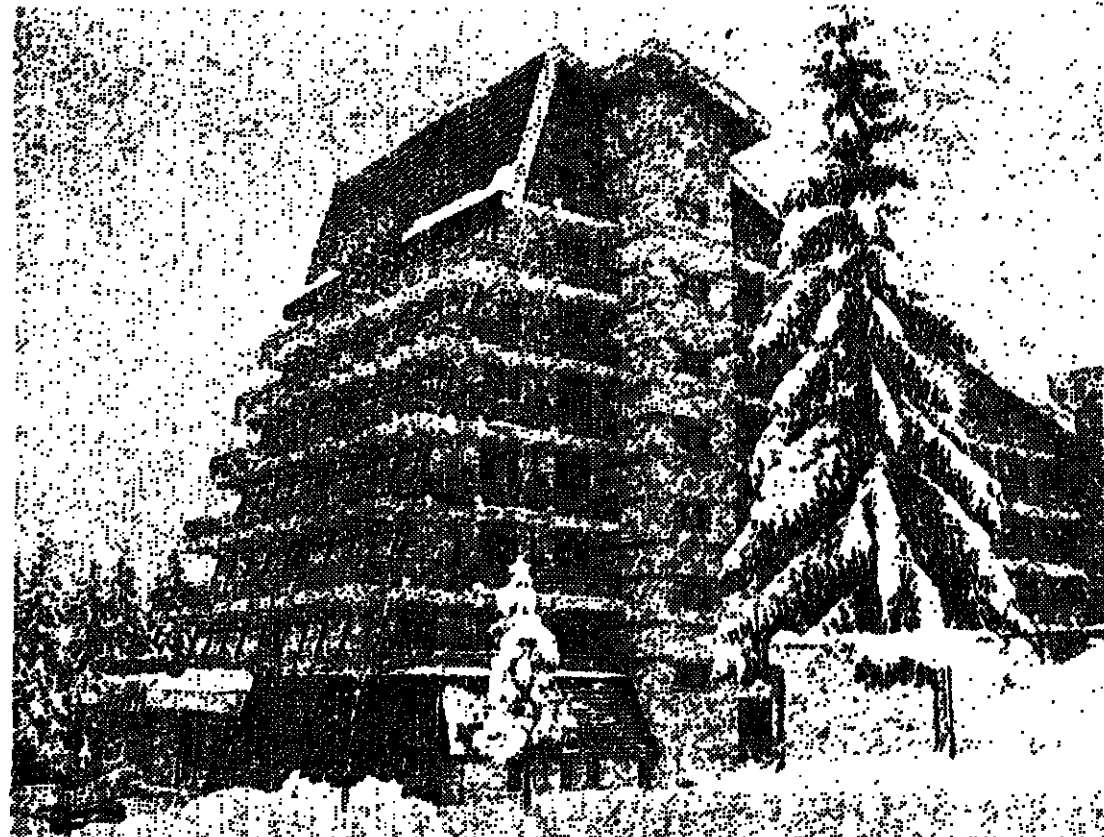
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION IN ROMANIA

New Year's Eve is welcomed with joy and hope everywhere. The towns are wearing festive clothes. The children, young and older people are full of optimism, gaiety, faith in future prosperity.

New Year's Eve starts on Romania's tourist map from elevation zero. That is from the place where the sun rises, the Black Sea horizon. On the Romanian Black Sea coast, in modern hotels at Eforie, Neptun, and Mangalia, New Year's Eve

national restaurants: Intercontinental, Athenaeum Palace, Bucuresti, Parcoul Trandafirilor, Lido, Dobroesti, Nan Jinn (with Chinese specialties), Vargova (with Polish specialties) and in premiere, the modern and elegant

ple — will celebrate the New Year's Eve in mountain chalets. Tourist organizers, men of figures, of precision, told us that some 500,000 Romanian and foreign tourists will spend the New Year's Eve in units with ly prepared by the hosts. Masters of culinary art will prepare delicious menus, which will certainly include traditional dishes: farinaceous rolls of cabbage with maize porridge, the appreciated turkey consome,



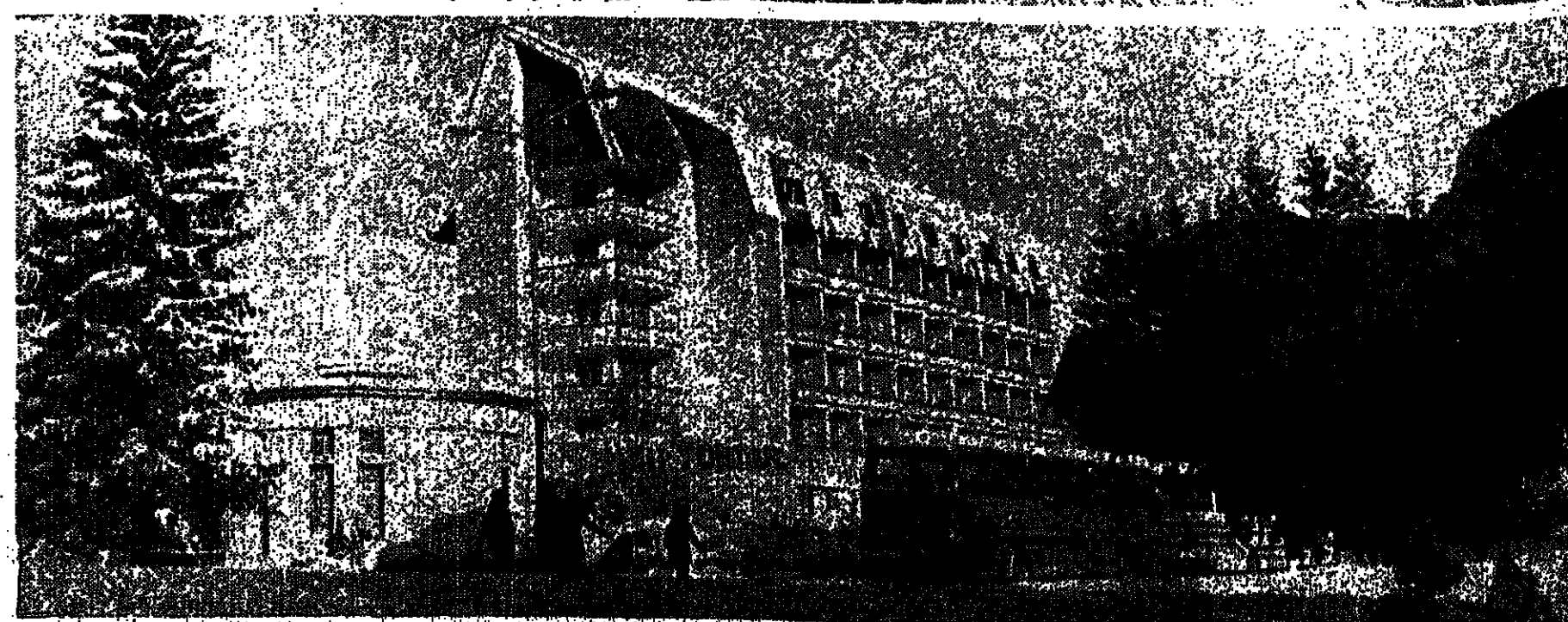
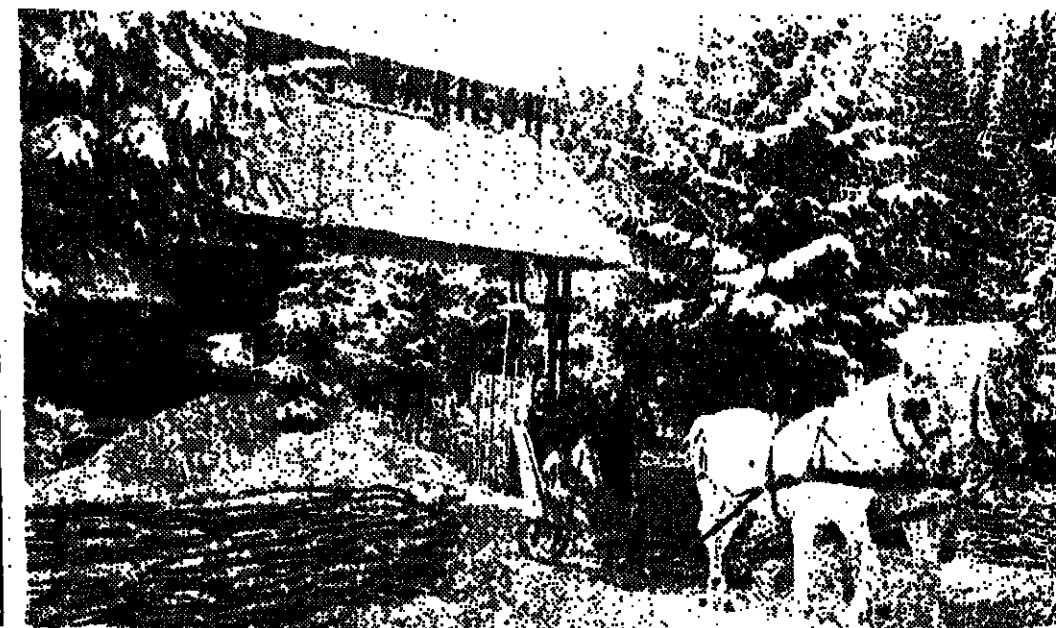
various kinds of meat jelly, fish, roastmeat etc. All these sprinkled with excellent plum brandy and wines from the famous Romanian vineyards of Murfalar, Pietrousele, Cotaari, Mita, Havel, Dragasani, Valca Calundrescu. Folk music ensembles, pop music groups, famous soloists, dance and ballet troupes will perform varied programmes, meant to meet all tastes and ages.

Significant in this respect counts to be the declaration of a Belgian tourist, Mrs. Marie Jeanne Joyeux who remarked after spending the New Year's Eve in Romania: "If you have the chance to spend the New Year's Eve and the vacation here, then you can say you've known traditions unequalled in the world."

CORNELIU BARAN

'89 will gather around rich tables over 8,000 guests coming from the whole country or from abroad. We should also mention here the hosts' initiative: those foreign tourists who learn the quickest and best Romanian New Year's Eve customs are invited as winners of the contest, to spend their summer holidays on the Romanian littoral. If we followed the New Year's Eve celebrations on Romania's tourist map it would appear as a fairy tale, varied, multicoloured amphitheatre. Its base would be the littoral and the towns along the Danube — Tulcea, Bradla, Galati, Giurgiu, Drobeta-Turnu Severin where the season's celebrations with the atmosphere specific to the night separating two years gather at tables not only Romanian and foreign tourists, but also navigators coming in the welcoming Romanian ports. Before knowing the "higher levels" of this amphitheatre, let us stop in Bucharest, the heart of the country, celebrating New Year's Eve in famous, tradi-

tourist complex Lebadia located on Pantelimon Island. Which could be the following levels of this amphitheatre of celebrating New Year's Eve? They are represented by the mountain resorts. One figure tells everything: Romania has over 180 mountain and balneocure spas of national and local interest. In each of them the "longest night" will gather thousands and thousands of people. In resorts like Poiana Brasov, Sinaia, Predeal, Vala Dorei, Paltinu, Semele, Sina de Vale, Durau, Hericane, Felix, there will be many foreign tourists enjoying the atmosphere of Romanian New Year's Eve celebrations. They come through travel agencies with which the Carpat National Travel Office is connected — from West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Israel, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Bulgaria, the USA and Canada. Almost 15,000 tourists — especially young peo-



THE NEW YEAR'S EVE IN ROMANIA

The famous resorts Poiana Brasov, Predeal, Sinaia, the pearls of the Romanian Carpathians as well as the spas Durau, Sinaia Moldova, Felix, Herculan, Calimănești-Căciulata, Tușnad, a.o. are the best places to spend the New Year's Eve in 1988.

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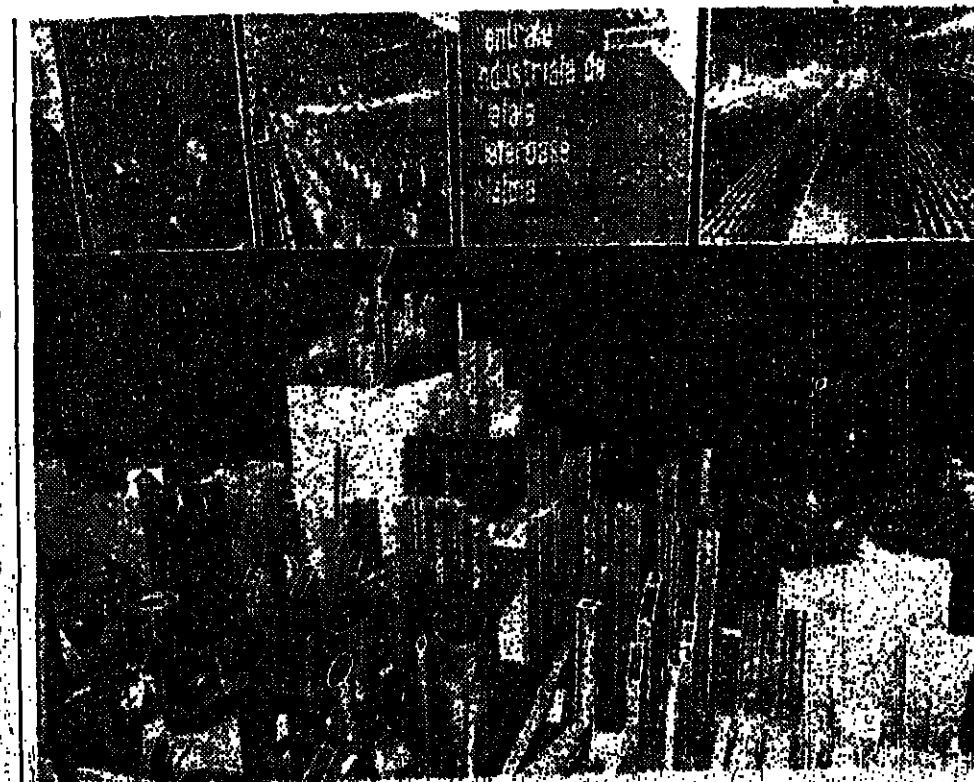


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